LONDON HOSPITAL
COUGH CURE
— AT —
COCHRANE & MUNN'S
COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS.

Victoria Daily Times.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE
— AT —
COCHRANE & MUNN'S

VOL. 14. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1891. No. 47

"There is no Appeal beyond Cæsar!"

The late world-renowned Dermatologist,

Sir ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,

The FIRST AND ONLY

President of the Royal College of Surgeons

who ever gave a public Testimonial, and the following is

THE ONLY TESTIMONIAL HE EVER GAVE.

"If it be well to wash the skin—and we never heard the proposition questioned—it is well also that we should be familiar with the means by which that purpose may be most efficiently attained.

"We once knew a beautiful woman, with a nice complexion, who had never washed her face with soap all her life through; her means of polishing were, a smear of grease or cold cream; then a wipe, and then a lick with rose water. Of course we did not care to look too closely after such an avowal, but we pitied her, for soap is the food of the skin.—

Soap is to the skin what Wine is to the stomach,

a generous stimulant. It not only removes the dirt, but the layer which carries the dirt; and it promotes the displacement of the old cuticle to make way for the new, to increase the activity of change in the skin. Now turn we to Toilet Soaps and there we find

a name engraven on the memory of the oldest inhabitant—PEARS.

PEARS' SOAP! *an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and the most refreshing and agreeable of balms to the skin.*"

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The company is now prepared to fill all orders promptly, of the best Granite, and at the lowest possible prices.

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R. L. FOX, OR TO EDWD. J. THAIN, Secretary,

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AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

THE AMERICANS TURN OUT TO HONOR THE DEAD GENERAL.

A Full Account of the New Haven Railway Accident—Mormons Buying Railways and Land in Mexico—Cleveland Will Not Run for President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—John W. Young, of Utah, a son of Brigham Young, has this day consummated a deed of great importance and magnitude by purchasing the concession of Thos. McManus, of Chihuahua, Mexico, for the Deming Sierra and Sinalo Railway, and all the material of the old company, and is now the owner thereof. He has formed a new company under the name of the Mexican Pacific Railway, which is to build from Deming, N. M., to Bay Topolohampo, on the Pacific ocean, with branches from Chihuahua City to Guerrerea, to intersect the above mentioned system. Construction is to be pushed at once. Young said that the immigration of the Mormons into Mexico is not for the purpose of practising polygamy, but simply to build themselves new homes.

Cleveland Will not Run.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Post this morning prints the following: Mr. Cleveland is not a candidate for renomination for the presidency, and will not allow his name to be presented to the Democratic convention of 1892. The Post makes this statement on his authority, and its truthfulness will in due time be well established. His decision in the matter was made known to close political friends some days ago, and the formal announcement of his intention will reach over his own name in proper season.

Stanley and Dougherty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Henry M. Stanley and Daniel Dougherty lectured here to-night having been secured by the rival societies of the students of Knox college. Major Pond declared Dougherty snubbed Stanley by refusing to be introduced at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, saying "I am too busy now." Dougherty denied this, and claims to have been introduced to the great explorer twice. He also said he was in a hurry to catch a train to-night, and did not stop to meet Stanley.

Another Railroad Strike Impending.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railway employes on the third, fourth and fifth divisions have decided to demand an increase of pay, equal to twenty per cent., and one Sunday off in each month. A petition asking these concessions has been signed by nearly every agent and operator on the divisions named. It is not decided, if the petition is refused, whether they will strike or not.

SHERMAN'S FUNERAL.

The Last Manifestations of Regard and Love for this Great Man.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—General Sherman's desire that his funeral obsequies should be of a military character were obeyed to the most extreme particular. But at the same time it was found impossible to draw a hard and fast line that would prohibit the great mass of people of the city in which he spent so many years of his life, and who at one time regarded him as their own particularly, from paying a last tribute of respect to his memory. So that something almost without precedent in a strictly military funeral were two civic divisions added to the procession, and, which formed not the least impressive feature of the event. In the business centre of the city there no outward manifestations of mourning, beyond flags at half-mast, and an occasional picture of the dead man, with border of crape, in a store window; but out in the residential district traversed by the procession, there was hardly a residence, rich or poor, that did not exhibit some token of sorrow and respect.

YESTERDAY'S COLLISION.

A Clearer Account of the Disaster on the New Haven Railroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—An appalling disaster occurred shortly after 7 o'clock this morning in the 4th avenue tunnel, near 5th street, by which two women and four men met their death, and several other persons were severely injured. All the employees of the New York & New Haven road, say the accident was caused by the New Haven accommodation train, which left the Grand Central depot at 7:10, crashing into a shop train, the rear of which was filled with car cleaners and other employees bound for the railway shops at Mottshaven and which left the depot five minutes ahead of the New Haven train. The tunnel was filled with a dense fog, and the engine of the shop train ran under slow headway. When the train reached 4th street, the fog was almost impenetrable, and the engineer slackened the speed of his train still more. It was not running more than five miles an hour. In the meantime the New Haven local was speeding along behind the shop at about 13 miles an hour. The engineer of the local train was unconscious of any danger, when within 20 feet of the shop train, he saw its headlight and at once applied the air brakes. The fireman jumped to the engineer's side and opened the whistle to give warning; but too late, the engine had already crashed into the hind end, and had telescoped the car containing the unfortunate employees. Men and women screamed for help, and there were moans from the dying. When the engineer of the shop train felt the collision, he immediately stopped his train, and sprang out into the dark tunnel. Everything was in darkness when he reached the wreck. The passengers on the New Haven local (none of whom were injured) rushed pell mell over each other about the tunnel, panic stricken. A few of the cooler heads ran for Eighty-Sixth street station, and up into Park avenue. Policemen quickly sounded alarms for the fire department and ambulance.

Following the crash flames burst forth, and pitiful cries for help were heard by those passing in the street overhead. Citizens ran for the police and sent in alarms for the firemen.

Out of the window of the car, where the engine of the local had pinned him fast, hung John Haucke, car cleaner, crying for help. No other cry was then heard from the awful pile. Firemen, as tenderly as possible, tried to pull him out, but their efforts only caused the unfortunate man intense pain, and again and again he requested them to let him die where he was. When he was at last pulled out they found his legs partially burned off. He was 28 years old and lived on West 49th street. He died on the way to the hospital. Charlie Wellington, train boy, was next taken out; it was at first feared he was dead, but as his rescuers worked at the wreck that pinned him down, he showed signs of life. He is still alive, although shockingly injured. Two train men, who were less seriously injured, were next removed from the wreck. Dan'l Coulbred, a colored cook, was the next victim removed. He received serious internal injuries. Two unknown men were then taken out. Their injuries are probably fatal. Geo. Hutchins, conductor of the New Haven train, escaped without injury. In jumping from the train, however, in some way he fell and was internally injured. Wm. T. Brown, brakeman of the shop train, was internally injured. An unknown woman was cut badly about the head and body. All of the injured were taken to the Presbyterian hospital. The police report at 2 o'clock this afternoon that the total number of dead is eight, but this statement needs confirmation.

Supt. Shepard, of the New Haven road, says that from what he can learn the train of empties must have disregarded the rule which forbids trains stopping in a tunnel.

SERIOUS MINING ACCIDENT.

A Miner at Southfield Mine Meets With a Probably Fatal Accident.

Special to the TIMES.]

NANAIMO, Feb. 21.—Walter Mottishaw, a miner, met with a terrible accident while engaged at his work in the Southfield mine this morning. He went to fire a shot, when the squib set light to the gas, and before the man could get out of the place the shot went off, sending the coal in showers over him. The injured man is dangerously hurt and it is feared he will not recover.

NEWS OF THE SEALERS.

The Triumph Heard From—Bad Weather—A Good Crew.

Captain J. G. Cox yesterday afternoon received a letter from his brother Clarence, who is in command of the schooner Triumph. At the time of the writing of the letter the Triumph was at Coos bay, on the California coast. Capt. Cox writes that the weather has been so bad that it was the 3rd day of February before a boat could be lowered to hunt seals. On that day thirty seals were captured

All hands aboard the schooner are well. No other schooners of the fleet had been sighted. Capt. Cox speaks well of the Newfoundland men on the vessel, and thinks his crew will give a good account of itself. The letter was sent up by a bark bound to Puget sound.

IN HONOR OF A HERO.

Resolutions Passed by American Citizens on Sherman's Death.

About two hundred American citizens, residents of Victoria, met this afternoon in the Y.M.C.A. hall, to pass resolutions of honor and respect to the memory of the late General Sherman. Consul Myers was voted to the chair, with Mr. Chas. Rattray as secretary. The following resolutions were moved by Mr. F. I. Sears, and seconded by Mr. Edgar Marvin:

Whereas, General William Tecumseh Sherman, a distinguished citizen and patriot of the United States, and the last of the great generals of the late civil war, passed away in death on February 14, 1891; and

Whereas, The nation gathers around the bier, to-day, in sympathy, if not in bodily presence, as the sacred remains are lowered into the tomb; and

Whereas, The American residents of Victoria, B. C., desire to show their respect for the distinguished dead, and join their voices with the sorrowing nation; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of General William Tecumseh Sherman we are conscious of the loss of a distinguished military hero, one of the greatest of modern times; and a citizen whose public services were only equaled by his private virtues.

Resolved, That his life and services reveal the highest patriotism, and that he is entitled to be enshrined in the hearts of the people to the most remote period of the republic.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, with our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Consul Myers briefly, but eloquently referred to the dead hero's career, and the fact of his memory being held in so much reverence by the citizens of the Great Republic. His remarks were followed by addresses by others present, all eulogizing the memory of a great and good man, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Edgar Marvin moved, seconded by Mr. Banks, that a committee composed of the chairman and secretary, and Messrs. E. G. Tilton, J. Kurtz, P. McQuade, and F. I. Sears, be empowered to have the resolutions embossed and framed, and to report at the hall one week from to-day. Also, that all those American citizens who wished, should be given an opportunity to sign the same. This was also carried.

Admiral Porter's name was also mentioned during the progress of the meeting, and remarks eulogistic of him were made and resolutions of condolence were put and carried.

Editorial Evidence.

Gentlemen,—Your Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worth its weight in gold for both internal and external use. During the late La Grippe epidemic we found it a most excellent preventive, and for sprained limbs, etc., there is nothing to equal it.

WM. PEMBERTON, Editor Delhi Reporter.

Merchants Luncheon.

From 11:30 until 2 o'clock and Lowenbrau at the Bank Exchange. *

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.

HOW VIENNA JEWS AVOID MILITARY SERVICE.

Cecil Rhodes, the Cape Colony Millionaire, Sides With Parnell—The Platform of the English Liberals—Hollands Army to be Increased to 365,000.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Vienna advices state that the movement against the Jews will occupy a conspicuous place in the contest over the coming elections; and in Vienna and several of the provinces, the elections will turn almost wholly on this issue. The anti-Semites are determined to deprive the Jews of any political rights, which the now enjoy equally with Christians. The principal argument urged against the Jews by their enemies in Austria is that they avoid military service; that a large majority of Jewish conscripts escape the ranks under some pretence or another, and that many deliberately maim themselves with this object. It is said of 14 Jews of a military age in one village in Austria 11 were found to be suffering from some disabling injury, apparently self inflicted; one had gone so far as to chop off the index finger of his right hand. Vienna newspapers, which are largely under Jewish ownership, either ignore the agitation altogether or oppose it.

RHODES SIDES WITH PARNELL.

It is stated that Cecil Rhodes, the millionaire premier of Cape Colony, now in London, has expressed his adherence to Parnell in the Irish contest, and has given him substantial proof of his regard, besides promising further aid. Parnell has also received offers of financial assistance from America and Australia.

JOHN BULL THERE TOO.

The new Anglo-German Company for operating in German Southwest Africa is practically an English company, and is controlled by English capital. It will have full control in Damaraland, Ovamboland and the northern half of Great Namagualand. Besides mining concessions the company has obtained other important privileges from the German Government. It is proposed to build a railway from the coast to the interior. The country will remain under German protection nominally, but the company will provide their own defence.

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS' PLATFORM.

The vote on the disestablishment of the Welsh church was a surprise to the Liberals themselves, and has caused much gloom in Tory and Anglican circles. The Welsh church is not a separate national church, but an integral part of the Church of England, and its disestablishment would mean the severance of a limb from the body of the English church. Disestablishment is now regarded as certain, and it will be made a leading feature of the Liberal programme at the next general election. The English church is displaying unwonted activity in charitable and religious work, with a view of regaining its hold upon the people. A significant factor of the situation is the determination of the Liberals not to impair the property in tithes, it being the intention of the party after disestablishment to devote the tithes to education and other great national questions.

TO INCREASE HOLLAND'S ARMY.

The Minister of War of Holland has prepared a bill that would raise the armed force of that kingdom to 365,000 men, besides Landstrum, composed of all sound men up to the age forty who do not belong to the army, or the auxiliary forces. The actual standing of the army will number 115,000 men.

The German Throne.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—There are rumors in active circulation to-day on the bourses of Berlin, Vienna and Paris that the health of Emperor William of Germany is such as to necessitate his spending four months in the milder climate of Italy. These rumors are accompanied by the assertion that during the alleged contemplated absence of the Kaiser from the capital, his brother Prince Henry, will be placed at the head of the regency. Advices from Berlin emphatically denounce the rumor as baseless, adding that the Emperor will remain in Germany until the month of June, when he will proceed to England on a visit to Queen Victoria.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

Miss Summerfield has returned from the Sound.

A. B. Gray, returned from Vancouver last night.

Alonzo Wright returned to Ottawa this morning.

J. Kirkup and wife of Revelstoke, are in the city.

J. L. Beckwith returned from the Sound last night.

Capt. John Irving returned from the Sound last night.

Lieut. H. C. Carey, R. E., left for Halifax this morning.

H. A. Lilley will go to San Francisco by the Puebla on Monday.

J. A. Thompson returned home by the Islander last evening.

H. Bornstein will go to San Francisco on the city of Puebla on Monday.

T. A. Kennedy takes a business trip to Port Townsend to-morrow night.

H. L. Batty of the well-known firm of Battly & Co., Welland, Ont., is at the Oriental.

Frank Hinds, foreman of No. 2 fire company fell from a ladder yesterday and was injured, but not seriously.

Howard Wrigley and wife who were passengers from Liverpool on the steamer West Indian are registered at the Oriental.

Capt. Andrew Haggard, D.S.O., who was here some weeks ago, will shortly publish in Blackwood's for February a lively article on "the Yankees and their ways.

Capt. Christensen, sen., brought down the Costa Rica last night, laden with coal for San Francisco, and left her safe in Esquimalt harbor. The captain goes back to Nanaimo to-day.

LOOKS BAD FOR SIR JOHN.

Eastern Manufacturers Out En Masse, Despite the Old Man's Inducements.

Special to the TIMES.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Everything looks splendid for victory. In a conversation with Cartwright, I was told that the Liberals will have forty majority. Many manufacturers are out in the different constituencies fighting for liberty of trade. Eastern Ontario will send a solid delegation to vote for Laurier.

OPPOSITION TO CORBOULD.

E. S. Scoullar the Independent Candidate for Westminster District.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 21.—Delegates from the labor organizations of New Westminster and Vancouver met in the former city last evening in connection with representatives of employers of labor and others to select a candidate to oppose Mr. Corbould, the Government candidate for the Dominion parliament. E. S. Scoullar, a popular and prominent citizen of New Westminster, was chosen to run as an Independent, and the workingmen and others are unanimous in endorsing him. He will undoubtedly accept the nomination, and if he does, Mr. Corbould will more than likely miss the seat he would have filled if Sir John had not dissolved parliament.

DON'T WANT PROTECTION.

A Number of Eastern Manufacturers Who Won't Vote For High Tariff.

Special to the TIMES.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—To show the popularity of unrestricted reciprocity it may be mentioned that in this immediate vicinity the majority of the candidates are manufacturers. In North Leeds and Grenville, Frost, of Frost & Wood, Smiths Falls; in South Leeds, Fredenburg; of Russell county, Edwards, the largest saw mill owner in Ontario. In Glengarry, Scell carriage manufacturer, and in Cornwall, Snetdinger. The probability is that Hutchison, of the firm of Thomas McKay & Co., the largest flour millers in Canada, will be nominated for Ottawa. All the manufacturers in this district are supporters of unrestricted reciprocity.

THEY WORK HARMONIOUSLY.

Messrs. Templeman and Marchant's Cause Progressing Splendidly.

The Independent workers have settled into a solid line and are making grand progress. They are are a happy family, united and determined to fight a good square battle, and are conscious that their cause is a good one. The committee rooms were full of supporters last night, able and willing to throw all their energies into the cause. The meeting to-night will be a rousing one. The electors are asked to be present and hear some of the reasons why Victoria should be represented by men who have the disposition to make the wishes of her citizens respected, instead of merely adding two quiescent votes to Sir John's ranks.

A SPLIT IN THE RANKS.

Messrs. Prior and Earle's Wire Pullers Cannot Agree.

A meeting of Messrs. Prior and Earle's supporters was held at their committee rooms last evening for the purpose of appointing committies, but instead of attaining what they had met for, those present engaged in a lively debate, there being two factions. It is generally understood that a mud slinging debate occupied most of the evening, and the appointment of committees was adjourned until a later date. What the subject was is a secret, among the few who attended the conservative meeting, but one who was present came to the conclusion that the principle point was that both sides wanted to handle the funds.

The 159th Anniversary.

This afternoon the American people buried one of the greatest general's of the civil war, and to-morrow they celebrate the 159th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, who is considered by every true American the greatest general that ever set foot on the American continent. To-morrow the college boys will dig up the old tin box containing the records of past years and carve the 159th anniversary on the post that marks the place where the records are buried. Hundreds of ways to honor the dead are taken advantage of by the Americans, and the small boy joins in the demonstrations with his fire crackers and anvil cannons.

A Splendid Addition.

Dr. McGregor, the city librarian, has just received 75 beautifully bound books from Chicago, purchased by him with the $50 donated by Mrs. Dunsmuir to the public library. The lot consists of a set each of Ruskin's, E. P. Roe's and Marion Harland's, also miscellaneous works. Dr. McGregor has purchased the lot very cheaply, he having received nearly $100 worth of books for half that price and as they are all good ones, will be a valuable addition to the library. A few more subscriptions like Mrs. Dunsmuir's and Victoria will be able to boast of one of the best public libraries on the coast.

PRACTICE, NOT THEORY.

DR. TALMAGE CONTINUES HIS SERIES OF EVANGELICAL SERMONS.

The Catholic Doctrine of "Good Works." Too Many Protestants Lay Too Little Stress on Works—Religion Should Go Into the Everyday Life.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 15.—Great audiences again assembled at the service by Dr. Talmage in the Brooklyn Academy of Music this morning, and also at The Christian Herald service in the New York Academy of Music in the evening. The remarkable interest in the latter continues without evidence of abatement. At the service in New York last Sunday evening there were many emotional episodes among the vast audience, and to-night these were repeated, hundreds pledging themselves anew to Christian lives henceforth. Dr. Talmage took for his text at the Brooklyn Academy: "Faith without works is dead" (Jas. ii, 20).

The Roman Catholic church has been charged with putting too much stress upon good works and not enough upon faith. I charge Protestantism with putting not enough stress upon good works as connected with salvation. Good works will never save a man, but if a man have not good works he has no real faith and no genuine religion. There are those who depend upon the fact that they are all right inside, while their conduct is wrong outside. Their religion for the most part is made up of talk—vigorous talk, fluent talk, boastful talk, perpetual talk. They will entertain you by the hour in telling you how good they are. They come up to such a higher life that we have no patience with ordinary Christians in the plain discharge of their duty. As near as I can tell, this ocean craft is mostly sail and very little tonnage. Foretopmast staysail, foretopmast studding sail, maintopsail, mizzentopsail—everything from flying jib to mizzen spanker, but making no useful voyage. Now the world has got tired of this, and it wants a religion that will work into all the circumstances of life. We do not want a new religion, but the old religion applied in all possible directions.

THE BRAWLING, USELESS STREAM.

Yonder is a river with steep and rocky banks, and it roars like a young Niagara as it rolls on over its rough bed. It does nothing but talk about itself all the way from its source in the mountain to the place where it empties into the sea. The banks are so steep the cattle cannot come down to drink. It does not run one fertilizing rill into the adjoining field. It has not one grist mill or factory on either side. It sulks in wet weather with chilling fogs. No one cares when that river is born among the rocks, and no one cares when it dies into the sea. But yonder is another river, and it mosses its banks with the warm tides, and it rocks with floral lullaby the water lilies asleep on its bosom. It invites herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, and coveys of birds to come there and drink. It has three grist mills on one side and six cotton factories on the other. It is the wealth of two hundred miles of luxuriant farms. The birds of heaven chanted when it was born in the mountains, and the ocean shipping will press in from the sea to hail it as it comes down to the Atlantic coast. The one river is a man who lives for himself, the other river is a man who lives for others.

Do you know how the site of the ancient city of Jerusalem was chosen? There were two brothers who had adjoining farms. The one brother had a large family, the other had no family. The brother with a large family said, "There is my brother with no family; he must be lonely, and I will try to cheer him up, and I will take some of the sheaves from my field in the night time and set them over on his farm and say nothing about it." The other brother said, "My brother has a large family, and it is very difficult for him to support them, and I will help him along, and I will take some of the sheaves from my own farm in the night time and set them over on his farm and say nothing about it." So the work of transference went on night after night, and night after night, but every morning things seemed to be just as they were, for though sheaves had been subtracted from each farm, sheaves had also been added, and the brothers were perplexed and could not understand. But one night the brothers happened to meet while making this generous transference, and the spot where they met was so sacred that it was chosen as the site of the city of Jerusalem. If that tradition should prove unfounded it will nevertheless stand as a beautiful allegory setting forth the idea that wherever a kindly and generous and loving act is performed that is the spot fit for some temple of commemoration.

FRIGHTFUL FRAUDS IN FOOD.

I have often spoken to you about faith, but now I speak to you about works, for "faith without works is dead." I think you will agree with me in the statement that the great want of this world is more practical religion. We want practical religion to go into all merchandise. It will supervise the labeling of goods. It will not allow a man to say a thing was made in one factory when it was made in another. It will not allow the merchant to say that watch was manufactured in Geneva, Switzerland, when it was manufactured in Massachusetts. It will not allow the merchant to say that wine came from Madeira when it came from California. Practical religion will walk along by the store shelves and tear off all the tags that make misrepresentation. It will not allow the merchant to say that is pure coffee when dandelion root and chicory and other ingredients go into it. It will not allow him to say that is pure sugar when there are in it sand and ground glass.

When practical religion gets its full swing in the world it will go down the streets, and it will come to that shoe store and rip off the fictitious soles of many a fine looking pair of shoes, and show that it is pasteboard sandwiched between the sound leather. And this practical religion will go right into a grocery store, and it will pull out the plug of all the adulterated strups, and it will dump into the ash barrel in front of the store the cassia bark that is sold for cinnamon and the brick dust that is sold for cayenne pepper, and it will shake out the Prussian blues from the tea leaves, and it will sift from the floor plaster of Paris and bone dust and soapstone, and it will by chemical analysis separate the one quart of Ridgewood water from the few honest drops of cow's milk, and it will throw out the live animalcules from the brown sugar.

There has been so much adulteration of articles of food that it is an amazement to me that there is a healthy man or woman in America. Heaven only knows what they put into the spices, and into the sugars, and into the butter, and into the apothecary drugs. But chemical analysis and the microscope have made wonderful revelations. The board of health in Massachusetts analyzed a great amount of what was called pure coffee and found in it not one particle of coffee. In England [illegible] a law that forbids the putting of alum in bread. The public authorities examined fifty-one packages of bread and found them all guilty. The honest physician, writing a prescription, does not know but that it may bring death instead of health to his patient, because there may be one of the drugs weakened by a cheaper article, and another drug may be in full force, and so the prescription may have just the opposite effect intended. Oil of wormwood, warranted pure, from Boston, was found to have 41 per cent. of resin and alcohol and chloroform. Scammony is one of the most valuable medical drugs. It is very rare, very precious. It is the sap or the gum of a tree or a bush in Syria. The root of the tree is exposed, an incision is made into the root, and then shells are placed at this incision to catch the sap or the gum as it exudes.

It is very precious, this scammony. But the peasant mixes it with cheaper material; then it is taken to Aleppo, and the merchant there mixes it with a cheaper material; then it comes on to the wholesale druggist in London or New York, and he mixes it with a cheaper material; then it comes to the retail druggist, and he mixes it with a cheaper material, and by the time the poor sick man gets it into his bottle it is ashes and chalk and sand, and some of what has been called pure scammony after analysis has been found to be no scammony at all.

THE SPECULATING HYPOCRITE.

Now, practical religion will yet rectify all this. It will go to those hypocritical professors of religion who got a "corner" in corn and wheat in Chicago and New York, sending prices up and up until they were beyond the reach of the poor, keeping these breadstuffs in their own hands, or controlling them until, the prices going up and up and up, they were after awhile ready to sell, and they sold out, making themselves millionaires in one or two years—trying to fix the matter up with the Lord by building a church, or a university, or a hospital—deluding themselves with the idea that the Lord would be so pleased with the gift He would forget the swindle. Now, as such a man may not have any liturgy in which to say his prayers, I will compose for him one which he practically is making: "O Lord, we, by getting a 'corner' in breadstuffs, swindled the people of the United States out of ten million dollars, and made suffering all up and down the land, and we would like to compromise this matter with thee. Thou knowest it was a scaly job, but then it was smart. Now, here we compromise it. Take one per cent. of the profits, and with that one per cent. you can build an asylum for these poor miserable ragamuffins of the street, and I will take a yacht and go to Europe, for ever and ever, amen!"

Ah, my friends, if a man hath gotten his estate wrongfully, and he build a line of hospitals and universities from here to Alaska, he cannot atone for it. After a while this man who has been getting a "corner" in wheat dies, and then Satan gets a "corner" on him. He goes into a great, long Black Friday. There is a "break" in the market. According to Wall street parlance, he wiped others out, and now he is himself wiped out. No collaterals on which to make a spiritual loan. Eternal defalcation!

But this practical religion will not only rectify all merchandise, it will also rectify all mechanism and all toil. A time will come when a man will work as faithfully by the job as he does by the day. You say when a thing is slightingly done, "Oh, that was done by the job!" You can tell by the swiftness or slowness with which a hackman drives whether he is hired by the hour or by the excursion. If he is hired by the excursion he whips up the horses, so as to get around and get another customer. All styles of work have to be inspected. Ships inspected, horses inspected, machinery inspected. Boss to watch the journeyman. Capitalist coming down unexpectedly to watch the boss. Conductor of a city car sounding the punch bell to prove his honesty as a passenger hands to him a clipped nickel. All things must be watched and inspected. Imperfections in the wood covered with putty. Garments warranted to last until you put them on the third time. Shoddy in all kinds of clothing. Chromos. Pinchbeck. Diamonds for a dollar and a half. Bookbindery that holds on until you read the third chapter. Spavined horses by skillful dose of jockeys for several days made to look spry. Wagon tires poorly put on. Horses poorly shod. Plastering that cracks without any provocation and falls off. Plumbing that needs to be plumbed. Imperfect car wheel that halts the whole train with a hot box. So little practical religion in the mechanism of the world. I tell you, my friends, the law of man will never rectify these things. It will be the all pervading influence of the practical religion of Jesus Christ that will make the change for the better.

THERE IS NONE PERFECT.

Yes, this practical religion will also go into agriculture, which is proverbially honest, but needs to be rectified, and it will keep the farmer from sending to the New York market veal that is too young to kill, and when the farmer farms on shares it will keep the man who does the work from making his half three-fourths, and it will keep the farmer from building his post and rail fence on his neighbor's premises, and it will make him shelter his cattle in the winter storm, and it will keep the old elder from working on Sunday afternoon in the new ground where nobody sees him. And this practical religion will hover over the house, and over the barn, and over the field, and over the orchard.

Yes, this practical religion of which I speak will come into the learned professions. The lawyer will feel his responsibility in defending innocence, and arraigning evil, and expounding the law, and it will keep him from charging for briefs he never wrote, and for pleas he never made, and for percentages he never earned, and from robbing widow and orphan because they are defenseless. Yes, this practical religion will come into the physician's life, and he will feel his responsibility as the conservator of the public health, a profession honored by the fact that Christ himself was a physician. And it will make him honest, and when he does not understand a case he will say so, not trying to cover up lack of diagnosis with ponderous technicalities, or send the patient to a reckless drug store because the apothecary happens to pay a percentage on the prescriptions sent.

And this practical religion will come to the school teacher, making her feel her responsibility in preparing our youth for usefulness, and for happiness, and for honor, and will keep her from giving a sly box to a dull head, chastising him for what he cannot help, and sending discouragement all through the after years of a lifetime. This practical religion will also come to the newspaper men, and it will help them in the gathering of the news, and it will help them in setting forth the best interests of society, and it will keep them from putting the sins of the world in larger type than its virtues, and its mistakes than its achievements.

HIGH AND LOW ALIKE GUILTY.

Yes, this religion, this practical religion, will come and put its hand on what is called good society, elevated society, successful society, so that people will have their expenditures within their income, and they will exchange the hypocritical "not at home" for the honest explanation "too tired" or "too busy to see you," and will keep innocent reception from becoming intoxicating conviviality.

Yes, there is a great opportunity for missionary work in what are called the successful classes of society. It is no rare thing now to see a fashionable woman intoxicated in the street, or the rail car, or the restaurant. The number of fine ladies who drink too much is increasing. Perhaps you may find her at the reception in most exalted company, but she has made too many visits to the wine room, and now her eye is glassy, and after a while her cheek is unnaturally flushed, and then she falls into fits of excruciating laughter about nothing, and then she offers sickening flatteries, telling some homely man how well he looks, and then she is helped into the carriage, and by the time the carriage gets to her home it takes the husband and the coachman to get her up the stairs. The report is, She was taken suddenly ill at a german. Ah! no. She took too much champagne, and mixed liquors, and got drunk. That was all.

Yes, this practical religion will have to come in and fix up the marriage relation in America. There are members of churches who have too many wives and too many husbands. Society needs to be expurgated and washed and fumigated and Christianized. We have missionary societies to reform Elm street, in New York, Bedford street, Philadelphia, and Shoreditch, London, and the Brooklyn docks; but there is need of an organization to reform much that is going on in Beaconstreet and Madison square and Rittenhouse square and West End and Brooklyn Heights and Brooklyn Hill. We want this practical religion not only to take hold of what are called the lower classes, but to take hold of what are called the higher classes. The trouble is that people have an idea they can do all their religion on Sunday with hymn book and prayer book and liturgy, and some of them sit in church rolling up their eyes as though they were ready for translation, when their Sabbath is bounded on all sides by an inconsistent life, and while you are expecting to come out from under their arms the wings of an angel, there come out from their forehead the horns of a beast.

THERE MUST BE A NEW DEPARTURE.

There has got to be a new departure in religion. I do not say a new religion. Oh, no; but the old religion brought to new appliances. In our time we have had the daguerreotype, and the ambrotype, and the photograph, but it is the same old sun, and these arts are only new appliances of the old sunlight. So this glorious gospel is just what we want to photograph the image of God on one soul, and dagnerreotype it on another soul. Not a new gospel, but the old gospel put to new work. In our time we have had the telegraphic invention, and the telephonic invention, and the electric light invention, but they are all the children of old electricity, an element that the philosophers have a long while known much about. So this electric gospel needs to flash its light on the eyes and ears and souls of men, and become a telephonic medium to make the deaf hear, a telegraphic medium to dart invitation and warning to all nations, an electric light to illumine the eastern and western hemispheres. Not a new gospel, but the old gospel doing a new work.

Now you say, "That is a very beautiful theory, but is it possible to take one's religion into all the avocations and business of life?" Yes, and I will give you a few specimens. Medical doctors who took their religion into everyday life: Dr. John Abercrombie, of Aberdeen, the greatest Scottish physician of his day, his book on "Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord" no more wonderful than his book on "The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings," and often kneeling at the bedside of his patients to commend them to God in prayer. Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, immortal as an author, dying under the benediction of the sick of Edinburgh, myself remembering him as he sat in his study in Edinburgh talking to me about Christ and his hope of heaven. And a score of Christian family physicians in Brooklyn just as good as they were.

Lawyers who carried their religion into their profession: The late Lord Cairns, the queen's adviser for many years, the highest legal authority in Great Britain—Lord Cairns, every summer in his vacation, preaching as an evangelist among the poor of his country. John McLean, judge of the supreme court of the United States and president of the American Sunday School union, feeling more satisfaction in the latter office than in the former. And scores of Christian lawyers as eminent in the church of God as they are eminent at the bar.

GODFEARING BUSINESS MEN.

Merchants who took their religion into everyday life: Arthur Tappan, derided in his day because he established that system by which we come to find out the commercial standing of business men, starting that entire system, derided for it then, himself, as I knew him well, in moral character A1. Monday mornings inviting to a room in the top of his storehouse the clerks of his establishment, asking them about their worldly interests and their spiritual interests, then giving out a hymn, leading in prayer, giving them a few words of good advice, asking them what church they attended on the Sabbath, what the text was, whether they had any especial troubles of their own. Arthur Tappan, I never heard his eulogy pronounced. I pronounce it now. And other merchants just as good. William E. Dodge in the iron business; Moses H. Grinnell in the shipping business; Peter Cooper in the glue business. Scores of men just as good as they were.

Farmers who take their religion into their occupation: Why, this minute their horses and wagons stand around all the meeting houses in America. They began this day by a prayer to God, and when they get home at noon, after they have put their horses up, will offer prayer to God at the table, seeking a blessing, and this summer there will be in their fields not one dishonest head of rye, not one dishonest ear of corn, not one dishonest apple. Worshiping God today away up among the Berkshire hills, or away down amid the lagoons of Florida, or away out amid the mines of Colorado, or along the banks of the Passaic and the Raritan, where I knew them better because I went to school with them.

Mechanics who took their religion into their occupations: James Brindley, the famous millwright; Nathaniel Bowditch, the famous ship chandler; Elihu Burritt, the famous blacksmith, and hundreds and thousands of strong arms which have made the hammer, and the saw, and the adze, and the drill, and the ax sound in the grand march of our national industries.

Give your heart to God and then fill your life with good works. Consecrate to him your store, your shop, your banking house, your factory and your home. They say no one will hear it. God will hear it. That is enough. You hardly know of any one else than Wellington as connected with the victory at Waterloo; but he did not do the hard fighting. The hard fighting was done by the Somerset cavalry, and the Ryland regiments, and Kempt's infantry, and the Scots Grays and the Life Guards. Who cares, if only the day was won!

A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE.

In the latter part of the last century a girl in England became a kitchen maid in a farm house. She had many styles of work, and much hard work. Time rolled on, and she married the son of a weaver of Halifax. They were industrious; they saved money enough after a while to build them a home. On the morning of the day when they were to enter that home the young wife arose at 4 o'clock, entered the front door yard, knelt down, consecrated the place to God, and there made this solemn vow: "O Lord, if thou wilt bless me in this place, the poor shall have a share of it." Time rolled on and a fortune rolled in. Children grew up around them, and they all became affluent; one, a member of parliament, in a public place declared that his success came from that prayer of his mother in the door yard. All of them were affluent. Four thousand hands in their factories. They built dwelling houses for laborers at cheap rents, and when they were invalid and could not pay they had the houses for nothing.

One of these sons came to this country, admired our parks, went back, bought land, opened a great public park, and made it a present to the city of Halifax, England. They endowed an orphanage, they endowed two almshouses. All England has heard of the generosity and the good works of the Crossleys. Moral—Consecrate to God your small means and your humble surroundings, and you will have larger means and grander surroundings. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." "Have faith in God by all means, but remember that faith without works is dead."

A Natural Filter.

The liver acts as a filter to remove impurities from the blood. To keep it in perfect working order use B. B. B., the great liver regulator.

I used two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for liver complaint, and can clearly say I am a well woman to-day. MRS. C. P. WILEY, Upper Otnabog, N. B.

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"Darling," said he, with wondrous tenderness, while the emotions of doubt and love choked his utterance, "could you be willing to leave your splendid and luxurious surroundings, where a more than oriental magnificence is yours, to share my lot with me?"

"Yes, dearest," she replied, as she returned his fervent embrace, "provided always that your lot is one of those sold by Bourchier, Croft & Mallette."

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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AUCTION

General Furnishing Sale,

—ON—

MONDAY, 23RD FEB.

AT 11 A. M.

I have been instructed by owners to sell by auction at No. 64 Douglas street, Turner Block, well assorted consignment of Eastern General Furnishings, consisting of

CROCKERY.

China, Tea, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, White Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Toilet Sets, handsome French Toilet Sets, Earthenware, Tea-pots and Jugs, and a general assortment of Crockery.

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Hanging Lamps with hansome globes, fine Piano Lamps with Brass pedestal, Hall Lamps, an assortment of Stand and Hand Lamps, also Chimneys.

ASSORTED GLASSWARE.

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A general assortment of Tinware, Boilers and Kettles with Brass bottoms, Bread Boxes, Tin Toilet Sets, Cash Boxes, Lanterns, Brass Kettles, Billys, Tin and Nickle Cuspadors, Slop Pails, Water Coolers, Dinner Pails, Block Tin Pans, &c., &c.

BIRD-CAGES.

A nice assortment of Brass and Japan Canary Cages.

The Gendron Manuf. Co's Wagons and Barrows for Children.

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Double-barrelled No. 10 Breach Loading Guns, Rifles, 32 and 22.

Inspection of goods is invited up to date of sale.

G. BYRNES,
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Plans and specifications may be seen and any other information may be obtained by applying to the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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BANK of BRITISH COLUMBIA

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in connection with their General Banking Business, and are now prepared to receive Deposits of $1 and upwards, upon which interest will be allowed at current rates. Present rate, FOUR per cent. per annum. Deposits received for Fixed Periods, and interest allowed on terms which may be ascertained on application. The Shareholders of this Bank are by the Charter of Incorporation made liable for double the amount of capital subscribed for, an important consideration in the security afforded to depositors.

WM. C. WARD, Manager.

Victoria, 2nd January, 1891.

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MALT AND WHITE WINE VINEGAR

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Situated on the International Boundary Line, at the Junction of the Canadian Pacific, the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern, and the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railways,

IS NOW ON THE MARKET

A number of Lots have already been sold, on which substantial building are being erected, and a large sawmill is under construction.

HUNTINGDON will be the terminus of three railroads within the next few months and will be the distributing point for the great Sumas Prairie.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

THE LIBEL BILL GHOST AGAIN HAUNTS THE HOUSE.

Clause Nine Stands on a Very Close Division—Clause Five Stricken Out—The Debate on the Education Bill Again Taken Up and Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

The speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Rev. Mr. Dobbs.

PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Brown rose to state that an editorial in the Vancouver telegram of last Wednesday was wrong. It accused him falsely of making an annexation speech. He wished to deny the whole matter.

PETITIONS.

Col. Baker presented the report of the railway committee, which transmitted the Burrard Inlet and Fraser river valley railway bill with amendments.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Smith submitted the report of the mining committee, which reported the bill relating to gold and other minerals, excepting coal with some amendments.

Hon. Mr. Beaven suggested that each bill be endorsed at its different stages.

Col. Baker in moving the following resolution:

That this house take into consideration the adoption of the report from the standing committee on railways, namely: "Your committee respectfully recommend to the house that before any of the private railway bills before the house are taken into consideration, the government be requested to consider the advisability of amending the present railway act by introducing a clause which will provide that the right of eminent domain, upon special conditions, but without the nesessity of a special charter, be granted as a right to applicants for a railway line pointed out that it was desirable to obtain the opinion of the government on the matter.

Hon. Mr. Robson could not understand the object the hon. member had in bringing the resolution forward.

The Speaker did not think the resolution was properly before the house.

Col. Baker said he had only carried out the wishes of the railway committee.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought that a misapprehension existed. There was a distinction between considering the matter and adopting it.

Col. Baker moved the adoption of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Robson would ask the hon. member to do nothing of the kind at this time.

Col. Baker again pointed out that he was bound to obey the wishes of his committee. However, he would be willing personally to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Cotton asked the hon. the minister of finance the following question: What were the amounts received during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1890, and during the half-year ended December 31st, 1890, from the provincial revenue tax in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, and Nanaimo.

In answering, Hon. Mr. Turner said: That during the year ending 30th June, 1890, the returns had been Victoria, $8,619; New Westminster, $3,033. At that time neither Vancouver nor Nanaimo had made separate amounts, but had been included in Victoria and New Westminster. For the half year, ending December, 1890, the figures had been, Victoria, $921; Nanaimo, $564; New Westminster, $522 and Vancouver, $990.

Mr. Cotton in moving the second reading of the companies bill, said that certain important changes were needed in the act so that the powers of the act might be better known. To give a better opportunity to capitalists the bill should be changed that the issuance of stock might be acilitated. He also explained how the bill would materially assist business.

Hon. Mr. Davie did not see anything objectionable to the bill. On the contrary, he believed it a very beneficial measure, as certain changes in the present act were desirable.

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not quite coincide with the views of the others. To his mind the bill would hardly apply to companies at present formed. However, he should vote for the second reading, as with amendments it was a beneficial bill.

Bill read a second time and ordered committed on Tuesday next.

The Hon. Mr. Davie moved on consideration of the report on bill (No. 17) intituled "An act respecting actions for libel and slander," the following amendments:—

In section 4, to insert the words "or by admission" between the words "demurrer" and "he" in line three.

To strike out the whole of section 5 and to substitute therefor the following:

"5. (1.) In an action for libel contained in a public newspaper or other periodical publication the defendant may plead that the libel was inserted in the newspaper or other periodical publication without actual malice and without gross negligence, and that before the commencement of the action, or at the earliest opportunity afterwards, he inserted in the newspaper or other periodical publication a full apology for the libel, or if the newspaper or periodical publication in which the libel appeared be one ordinarily published at intervals exceeding one week, that he offered to publish the apology in any newspaper or publication to be selected by the plaintiff in the action:

"(2) In any such action the plaintiff shall recover actual damages only, if it appears on the trial of the action that the article was published in good faith, and that there was reasonable ground to believe that the same was for the public benefit, and if it did not involve a criminal charge, and if it appears that the publication took place in mistake or misapprehension of the facts, and that a full and fair retraction of any statement therein alleged to be erroneous was published either in the next regular issue of the newspaper or other periodical publication aforesaid, or in any regular issue thereof published within three days after the issue of the writ, and was so published in as conspicuous a place and type as was the article complained of:

"(a) Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the case of any libel against any candidate for a public office in this province, unless the retraction of the charge is made editorially in a conspicuous manner at least five days before the election."

In section 6, to strike out the words "of the plea" in the 9th line, and substitute therefor the word "thereof."

To strike out the whole of section 7.

In support of the amendments submitted, the attorney-general showed how the amendments were calculated to be of benefit.

The changes of section four were then passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved to arrange several clauses leaving out the following subsection to 2. 3: No such action shall lie unless and until the plaintiff has given to the defendant notice in writing, specifying the statements complained of, such notice to be served in the same manner as a plaintiff's statement of claim is served, or by delivering the notice to some grown-up person at the place of business of the defendant." His experience was that the newspapers only made matters worse when a retraction, or correction was asked of them or when given a chance to retract before suit, for instance a paper say publishes of Mr. Jones that he'd stolen a horse. Jones gives notice under the act, and is met with something after this fashion. "We were wrong about Jones stealing the horse, and we apoligize for doing him an injustice. We should have said that he received the beast in a questionable way and the receiver is worse than the thief—being thus libelled worse than before—owing to his having given the statutory notice—he can do nothing regarding the second libel until he gives a second notice, and then possibly the retraction assumes this shape. "It was all a mistake about the horse, but what has Jones to say about his having forged his uncle's name once upon a time to a cheque for $500, for which he narrowly escaped the penitentiary?" Poor Jones can do nothing yet until he serves a third notice, and so on, the publisher dancing ahead of him each time like a "Will o' the Wisp," every effort to put himself straight being met with fresh calumny.

Since the last discussion upon the libel bill they had had an exact case in point. He had called attention the other day to a misreport in the Colonist which had wrongly inferred that both he (Mr. Davie) and the premier had stated that a lady had approached them by a corrupt offer to recognize a certain claim. The Colonist had published a correction of a certain sort, but had accompanied it with a paragraph of "Billingsgate" headed "Evil be to him who evil thinks." That was just the treatment that a man wronged by calumny from such a journal would be subject to if the section now proposed to be struck out were allowed to remain. The editor of that newspaper had said, referring to the libel bill, that the editor had asked for bread and he had given them a stone. He thought if reference were also made to the scriptures he could find another illustration. He (Mr. Davie), in this case, had asked for a fish but they had given him a serpent. The public would find this to be the way in which they would be treated if the press were given more latitude.

He (Mr. Davie) would not have brought this matter forward were it not for the pointed illustration furnished by the Colonist in this case, and which afforded a fair example of how the public would be treated were the law requiring notice allowed to prevail. The difficulties in the way of, or the grievances of newspapers to which allusion had been made, were more imaginary than real. There could be no difficulty arising out of the fact of a newspaper not being notified. If it chose to retract immediately on being served with a writ, the costs would amount to a mere matter of $10 or $15. To put in this clause he had moved to strike out would only save this expense, whereas, on the other hand, the injustice done to the party attacked would have been grave indeed.

Hon. Mr. Beaven contended that it would be a serious mistake to strike out those words. He could not see why the press should be deprived of the opportunity given by the clause. He could speak on the subject from his personal experience. He had never instituted a libel suit, though he had had many favorable opportunities. As at present, the suit was begun by the mere issue of the writ, which did not set forth the offence complained of. That was only known at a later stage, and he therefore did not see why that particular part should be struck out. He moved an amendment to insert the clause which Mr. Davie had moved to strike out.

Mr. Cotton would not say that he had asked the Attorney-General for a fish and had received a serpent, but he had asked that the delay of a day should be allowed to elapse after the publication before the issue of the writ.

Mr. Davie had no objection.

Mr. Beaven's amendment was then put and lost and Mr. Davie's motion carried by a vote of 22 to 6.

Hon. Mr. Beaven could not see why the section should be struck out. He thought it a very simple thing for anyone who considered themselves aggrieved to make a proper statement of what they complained of. He thought the Ontario act covered the matter fully.

Mr. Cotton asked that one day be allowed to elapse after the appearance of the alleged libel before the issuance of a writ.

Hon. Mr. Davie assented to this.

Amendments passed.

Hon. Mr. Pooley moved that clause 9 of the libel bill be struck out, and explained the legal reasons for so doing.

Hon. Mr. Beaven spoke against striking out section 9, as it was necessary that security for costs should be put up at the commencement of a case.

Hon. Mr. Robson should support the resolution as the putting up of cost was in the way of a poor man getting justice. It would be no hardship for a rich man to put up costs. He did not consider it probable that men of straw would bring foolish charges against a newspaper.

Mr. Milne thought the law should be retained. It had acted well in Ontario, and would, he believed, act well here. He knew of instances where papers have been harassed by men who had no real grievance. Personally he believed that the papers of this province were conducted by fair-minded men who were not anxious to abuse or misrepresent anyone.

Mr. Eberts pointed out what the newspapers could do in the event of an action of libel being brought, but he did not think the resolution asking for costs was one calculated to be a hardship to anyone. He did not think that any judge of the supreme court would be in any way lenient towards the newspapers, and should support the original clause.

Mr. Brown coincided with Mr. Eberts. He was sure that in the event of any honest poor man being abused by a paper, there would be no difficulty to get costs. It was often the duty of newspapers to draw attention to the acts of persons in the public welfare, when the publication of such things were in the eyes of the law libellous.

Mr. Cotton thought the matter had been pretty thoroughly threshed out. The opinion of the house had been taken the other day. He was in favor of the resolution as it now stood.

Hon. Mr. Davie was in favor of striking out section 9 altogether, and at considerable length explained how much better the act would be without the section.

Mr. Semlin said he was surprised at the attorney-general, who must, from his own confessions, have been in the habit of associating himself with a very low set of rascals of journalists, who should, if what the attorney-general said was true, have been sent to the penitentiary long ago. The speaker had an idea that the organ of the attorney-general had had a difference with him. He thought too much attention was given to the poor man in this discussion, when as a matter of fact the poor man was not likely to care whether there was a libel law or not.

Mr. Booth was in favor of the clause and what had been said by the attorney-general had made him even more determined to support it. He thought if the lawyers would advise some means to decrease the costs of actions some real good would be done to the working man. He had heard of cases where benevolent lawyers who had taken up cases and carried them through with a hope of future reward.

The attorney-general—They would lay themselves liable to the penitentiary if they did.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Do you mean to say they do not?

Mr. Booth continued, saying he should vote for the retainment of section 9.

Hon. Mr. Robson here rose to read an item in the Westminster Ledger, referring to the carelessness of the government with public documents. He would say that there was not the slightest truth in the statement. There were newspapers and newspapers in the province. Many of them were well and carefully conducted, while others were —well—not.

Mr. Grant was in favor of section 9 in reference to costs being retained, as it would be a protective measure for a paper and keep it from being shut up by a charge of libel. At present to discuss a case after a writ was served was contempt of court, and by the issuance of a writ all comment could be stopped. He did not think any honest public man should be afraid of having his actions criticised. He thought that the item in the Ledger should be investigated, and its truth or falsity ascertained. If it was wrong it should appologize. He thought it right that all actions of the government should be criticized, and he believed what was all right in other countries was all right here in respect to libel.

On being put to the vote the clause was declared to stand 15 ayes, 14 noes.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved several minor amendments to the libel bill.—Carried.

With Mr. Semlin in the chair, the adjourned committee on the supreme court bill asked that an order for their discharge be given.—Carried.

With Mr. Smith in the chair, the bill to incorporate the order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate was taken up. After discussion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

It was carried that the public accounts up to date should be referred to committee.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BILL.

The adjourned debate of the public school bill was again opened up. Mr. Semlin in reopening the debate, said that the educational interests of the country were very important, and at considerable length he reviewed the history of educational matters in the province. He felt it desirable, considering the large amount of expenditure on educational matters, that the house should closely watch the department. He thought it necessary to do away with any political head to educational matters. Why the head of the government should represent the head of the schools, he failed to see. He was sure that the government did not represent the majority of the electors of this province. In view of this he thought that no political head in the shape of government control should be allowed to exist. He knew that personal feelings now often existed in the control of schools, as too much power was placed in the hands of the executive. He pointed out that the heads of the departments could use undue influence. Under the conditions of the law proposed the executive could be domineering, exacting and unjust, and no redress could be had. This should all be changed. No such power should be allowed to rest in the hands of the provincial secretary, as the executive had endeavored to retain the right to the appointment of trustees. He would ask the house if the conduct of the so-called minister of education had been such as to warrant the granting of even more power. Several cases could be cited where the power had been abused. It had been stated by the provincial secretary that trustees were not as a rule trustworthy; the speaker would dispute this, and he was at a loss to know why the trustees of the province could not be entrusted with the powers given to the trustees of the other provinces. No good reasons had been given why they should not be so trusted. If the department of education had control of the affairs of the schools, then they had in the past broken their own laws, particularly so in the case of the now celebrated Mr. Muir, whose certificate had been cancelled in defiance of an act which said no such cancellation should be allowed. If this non-observance of the law was an instance of the methods of the department of education, he thought some enquiry was necessary. Somebody was responsible, either the board of examiners or the department, and the matter should be explained. Causes for cancellation had been referred to, but had not been specified. He thought it had been shown that certificates had been cancelled on account of personal dislikes, while other certificates had not been cancelled when thee should have been. He believed when this had been proven, that the department of education was an inefficient machine. The action of the minister of education in giving the control of the schools to city councils was a dangerous experiment. Aldermen might make good civic rulers but be failures as directors of schools.

At this point the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Brown, by permission, read an item from the Westminster Columbian contradicting the statement of the Ledger re carelessness of the Government officials with public documents. He drew attention to the fact that the Ledger was a Government organ, the Columbian an Independent.

Hon. Mr. Robson in moving the adjournment of the house, gave notice that next week night sessions would be commenced, being held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

The house then rose, it being six o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr Eberts—On the consideration of the report of the bill respecting actions for libel and slander, to move the following amendment: In section 9, to strike out in the ninth line the word "or" and insert in lieu thereof the word "and."

Hon. Mr. Beaven—On consideration of the report of the Libel Bill, to amend section 8, line 9, by striking out "or" and inserting "and," also, in line 18, to insert "or judge that the action is trivial or frivolous or."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LAND NOTICES.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

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C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

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REQUISITION

To Messrs. E. G. Prior and Thomas Earle.

GENTLEMEN,—In view of the very important matters likely to come before the new Parliament about to be elected, affecting the general welfare of the Dominion, and as we anticipate in particular the commercial interests of this district, and realizing how vitally necessary it is that we should be represented in that Parliament by members of experience ability and honesty of purpose, which your records in the last House have proved to us you are fully possessed of,

We, the undersigned voters hereby request you to allow yourselves to be put in nomination for re-election, as our representatives in the Dominion House of Commons, and we pledge you our support and influence to secure your election.

T Sidney Dobbin, Kenneth McKenzie, Fred Davey, Phillip D Goepel, Arthur D Lewis, Richard Downer, H Logan, A Phillips, Thos Dodds, John Devereaux, A D Grieve, W Young, John Bogle, James McAuslan, R Keller, Wm Rothwell, Wm Robinson, Victor Jensen, J J Austin, Wm H Routledge, G C Shaw, S P Mills, Wm Whittaker, Geo Morrison, J G Cameron, W H Danby, Fleming Bros, S M Hartman, David Spencer, H Young, C W Kammerer, Robert Mitchell, George Steitz, P Hickey, John B Chantrell, George H Garesche, Thomas Harman, Richard Hall, J C Marshall, A R Cameron, Geo F Fox, A G Sargison, Jas Maclure, H Kent, Wm Croft, B Gordon, N Fitzstubbs, E W Spencer, Robert Dexter, A R Banester, W Cowling, G Doughty, Charles Kent, Theodore Davie, J R Anderson, F Gilchrist, Thos Tugwell, E W Matthews, C N Cameron, Braden and Stamford, Wm Gordon, R F Tolmie, D E Campbell, Philip J Hall, H B Rendell, D O'Leary, W H Mason, William Lorimer, W J Smith, John Haggerty, O H Goodwin, Jas L Raymur, S W Bucknam, Thos Garvin, W H Philippe, John Drury, William Mann, G H Brown, John Colbert, H Devlin, A J Briggs, R P McLennan, Simeon Duck, Wm Dalby, A Gregg and Son, W G Stevenson, John Teague, jr., J F Smith, R W Fawcett, H T Mann, Robert Heron, Arthur Smith, John P. 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REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to thank you most sincerely for the very flattering and numerously signed requisition you have seen fit to present us with requesting us to allow our names to be put in nomination for re-election as your representatives in the Dominion House of Commons.

After such an expression of confidence from so many of our fellow citizens in our honesty of purpose and our ability to worthily represent you, we feel that we cannot do otherwise than accede to your request, and, therefore offer ourselves for re-election.

We will, in due course, publish our views on the principal questions affecting the Province and the Dominion.

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$2200—Green street; 2 storey house; 8 rooms

$2500—Pandora street; new cottage; 7 rooms; can be completed to suit purchaser; easy terms.

$3000—Third street. Work Estate; two storey house, 10 rooms.

$3750—Simcoe street; two story; 10 rooms; substantially built; modern conveniences.

FARMS.

15—Acres, Carey road (chicken ranch); $1200.

100—Acres, Esquimalt District; $30 per acre

100—Acres Victoria District; $125 per acre.

500—Acres Westminster District; $40 per acre.

200—Acres Lake District; $250 per acre.

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By Electric Motor Power.

JAS. A. COHEN,

38 FORT STREET,

Having made extensive additions to his printing office, is now prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Job, News and Paper Printing inferior to none produced in Victoria, at low prices.

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By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

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Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

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Address THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,

WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

WOULD ENGLAND SUFFER?

The address of the Hon. WILFRED LAURIER furnishes suggestive reading to these who are disposed to view the situation with anything less than the spirit of a partisan. Mr. LAURIER takes the ground that the dissolution of Parliament was premature and that it deserves the highest censure. As to the dissolution of the House, however, which, under the circumstances, to quote the Liberal leader, "no prime minister would have attempted in England, or which, if attempted, would have been unflinchingly opposed by the people," we will pass over without comment. The public as well as ourselves are aware that it was the trick of an unscrupulous politician rather than the astute move of a statesman; that it was born of political cowardice, for it is a well understood fact that owing to the failure of the Government to revise the voters list not less than a hundred thousand men are for the time being disfranchised. But though the dishonesty of the Government in dissolving Parliament at this juncture furnishes an excellent text for criticism of Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S methods, we prefer to call attention to that portion of Mr. LAURIER'S address which refers to reciprocity. Says Mr. LAURIER, the charge that unrestricted reciprocity would involve discrimination against England cannot have much weight in the mouth of men whose policy was protection, whose object was to do away with the importation of English manufactured goods, whose object was to destroy British trade to that extent. All this is true. The Tories themselves were the first to discriminate against English manufactured goods, and now with an inconsistency past accounting for, they hold that any modification of the existing condition of things favorable to the masses as against the red parlor is disloyal.

Pursuing the subject further in respect of Canadian vs. British interests, says Mr. LAURIER: "It cannot be expected that the interests of the colony should always be identical with the interests of the mother land." This is the tender feature of the whole case, the feature, probably, upon which the election will turn. It is a fact that Liberals as well as Conservatives will seriously ask themselves whether or no they should, and if so to what extent they may subordinate their pockets to the interests of the old country manufacturers. But Liberals must bear in mind that this is after all but a collateral question. The real question is, shall the Canadian producer of raw products subordinate his interests to the inordinate demands of the red parlor. It is all very well for Sir JOHN MACDONALD to wrap himself up in the Union Jack, and pathetically declare his unalterable intention of dying a British subject, but he who cannot see that Sir JOHN is making use of British bunting to further the interests of the red parlor is simply of the kind who wont see. In what way are British interests threatened? Radicals there are in Canada, but who is the respectable Liberal who has declared a willingness to haul down the Union Jack if need be to secure the market of the United States? The Conservatives cannot point to a solitary Liberal who has declared himself willing to make such a surrender. We have said that this question of Canadian vs. British interests was only a collateral question, that is to say, we are of opinion that unrestricted reciprocity does not involve the specific discrimination against England that the Conservatives would have us believe. We will now briefly state our reasons for so thinking. In the first place unrestricted reciprocity, as it is being bandied about by the Conservatives, is out of the question. Unrestricted reciprocity is a misleading term. Unrestricted reciprocity is akin to free trade. Now, we all know that this condition is impossible between the United States and Canada, for the present. Unrestricted reciprocity, therefore, according to our meaning of the term, means simply that if the United States will admit free certain specified Canadian products, Canada on her part will admit free certain specified American products. Now, under these circumstances, how would it be possible, though the Canadian tariff be lower than the American, for English goods to find easier ingress to the States than is the case at present? Bearing this in mind, it is absurd to contend that the Americans will require as the *sine qua non* of reciprocal trade relations the conformation of the Canadian tariff to theirs. But the question comes up, what would be the character of the volume of products the Americans would demand as the price of opening their enormous market to Canada? As to that it is impossible to say. This much is certain, however, the Americans could not require of Canada that she put on the free list what they themselves have not to sell. The Americans, of course, would demand that Canada put on the free list, textiles, cultery, farm machinery, machinery indeed of all kinds. Now, in respect of machinery, England would not suffer much from the fact that the greater proportion of machinery not manufactured in Canada is imported from the States. With regard to cutlery and textiles, all high priced goods in these lines would come from England as they do at present; the United States cannot sell what she does not produce. Where England would lose, if she lost at all, would be in the cheaper goods. On the whole, therefore, the situation is just this: Neither the United States nor Canada can furnish each other with the quality and volume of goods that each will consume. Both must therefore import from England. Under the circumstances, it is just simply impossible that reciprocity would ruin British trade with Canada. To sum up, a candid survey of the situation leads to the conclusion, that reciprocity with the United States will not lead to the discrimination against England that the Conservatives insist would be the case, while on the other hand it may be presumed that money freer in Canada as the result of access to the American markets, the Canadians would consume more and more of high priced products and these would naturally come from England. Finally, why should England hold that Canada should stagnate for her sake, and especially when she must know that hard times in Canada would serve to alienate her quicker than anything else. As we have before observed in this connection, Canada prosperous will remain loyal, but Canada suffering from business stagnation would soon become a veritable breeding spot for malcontents.

AN "INTELLIGENT CITIZEN," INDEED.

Says the Colonist: "A very intelligent citizen said to the writer yesterday: I will vote against the Liberals this time for they can't deliver the goods." We shall not say that this "intelligent citizen" is an ass, but we do feel justified in saying that he cannot be a very close observer of events. The American people have virtually declared for reciprocity. The McKinley bill was not the people's measure. It was born of Monopoly, and the people last fall emphatically trod it under foot. But this is not all. The revolt against high tariff has lost none of its force with the passage of time. Indeed, if anything, it has steadily increased in volume, and the "intelligent citizen" who has not observed it is a short sighted person. Have not the Farmers Alliances reiterated time and again since last fall their opposition to high tariff? Why, in the dispatches of the Colonist this morning we are informed that petitions have been received at Washington from all parts of the States urging the Senate to pass the CARLISLE joint resolution, providing for the appointment of commissioners to confer with a like body on the part of Canada, to consider trade relations between the two countries. Can these be considered mere straws of American good will? Not by any means. We look upon them, and so do all reasonable persons, as the result of a specific desire on the part of the people of the United States to enter upon closer trade relations with Canada. The man, therefore, who holds that the chances are not good for the Liberals to "deliver their goods," is not an "intelligent citizen." The horizon of his political knowledge is limited to the length of his nose, and he cannot have a very long nose at that. Practically he is unfit to pass opinion upon public questions. As a matter of fact "intelligent citizens" of his sort ought to be disfranchised.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The general verdict of the people at this election will be that the tariff must come down.

Life long Conservatives declare that in the interests of their country they cannot support high tariff at this election.

Victorians must say at this election whether they have obtained their rights from the Dominion Government during the past four years or not.

The Tories who babble so much about annexation should be reminded that it is doubtful if Uncle Sam would take them as a gift with a chromo thrown in.

The Tories say, "how can you offer reciprocity with the United States when the leading politicians in that country declare against it?" Now the Tories should remember that a certain gentleman named McKinley, who was an extravagant protectionist like themselves, was the means of exacting a law a few months ago which would practically prohibit trade, in natural products, between the two American countries. Shortly after the famous bill became law, McKinley and his friends on coming before the people were hurled from power and Massachussetts and other states which had always voted for protection declared for freer trade with Canada and the rest of the world. The American people like ourselves are ready for reciprocity.

THAT POWDER MAGAZINE.

TO THE EDITOR:—When I go out to Beacon Hill park and see its beauty marred by an unsightly old powder magazine, whose presence there must of necessity be a danger, I do not feel like supporting delegates to the Dominion Parliament as friends of a Government who have for the past four years allowed the said magazine to remain there in defiance of the wishes of the people of Victoria. ANTI-POWDER.

WHY IS THIS THUS?

TO THE EDITOR:—Among the many foolish regulations in the Mineral Act, is the one asking the miner to pay a $5 tax before he shall be allowed to look for minerals. Now, the horny-handed agriculturist, who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is considered by all the world a public benefactor, and all governments and all people make life as easy to him as possible. How much more good does the miner and prospector who unfolds the wealth of the world that others may profit thereby? But he, poor fellow, has to pay, from the time he starts in to the time he secures his grant, just because he is a miner. This strangling of the infant in the cradle is the reason British Columbia is not now taking a front rank among the mineral producing countries of the world. Comparisons are sometimes odious, but all will admit, and none can deny, that the American progress in producing mineral wealth is phenomenal, and the cause is that no embargoes whatever are laid upon this industry, and the consequence is the country is opened, silver and gold are being taken from the bowels of the earth, and the treasury of our Uncle Samuel is bursting with the many $20 pieces in his vaults. Now, all this wealth does not lie south of the 49th parallel. The boundary line of Canada is not a line of demarcation, where all mineral wealth comes to a sudden termination. Is it not about time that our misnamed solons shouldered this great question and look in some other direction for a revenue besides in the infant's cot. Is there, for instance, any other laborer in God's universe who has to pay a $5 tax before he can sue for his honest toil. No wonder the Americans laugh at us. No wonder they taunt us with selfishness and greed. British Columbia is 20 years behind her cousins only a few miles south of us, and all because these mineral laws contain so many objectionable features. Where is our Moses who will lead his children out of the wilderness? M. M. W.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

The steamer Eureka is due from the Sound for Alaska.

The Walla Walla is due from San Francisco this evening.

The snow storm last night delayed the departure and arrival of local boats.

The ship Forest King is daily expected from Shanghai. She is to load at Hastings for South America.

A thousand boxes of tin plates for a Westminster cannery are to be discharged by the West Indian on her way to Westminster.

Five hundred tons of steel for the New Vancouver Coal Co., form part of the steamer West Indian's cargo. She will probably go to Nanaimo to discharge them.

The San Francisco sealer Lizzie Derby has been driven ashore and totally wrecked in Drake's bay. There was no loss of life, but the Derby will not decrease the fur seal to any extent this season.

The sealer Henry Dennis has left 'Frisco equipped with naptha launches for hunting. This is the first vessel fitted out with launches for sealing, and the experiment will be closely watched by sealers.

The Union S.S. Co., are now calling for tenders for the construction of a wooden steamer. The boat is to be 80 feet long and 16 feet broad with a hold six feet deep. With this boat and the three new steamers that are on their way this company will own a fleet of 10 steamers and 8 scows.

The absence of the Vineyard Sound lightship near New Bedford, has been the cause of three wrecks. The schooners C. E. Sampson, During, and Hunter having gone ashore. The masters of the wrecked vessels were bothered by the absence of the lightship and lost their reckoning with the result that they found themselves od the rocks.

Three sets of marine engines have lately been ordered from John Doty of Toronto by the agents here, Messrs. Spratt & Gray. They are a 20 h. p. engine and boiler for A. Fraser's new boat for Cowichan lake; a 20 h. p. engine and boiler for a boat for one of the northern canneries, and a 40 h. p. engine and boiler for Heathorn & McIntoshes' new boat.

ANNIVERSARIES.

Important Events Which Transpired on This Day—A Historical Reminder.

FEBRUARY, 21st.

Born—Santa Anna, 1798.
Mrs. Anne Grant (authoress), 1755.

Died—Sidney Smith, 1845.
Rev. Robert Hall, 1831.
Agrippa, B. C. 4.
George H. Corliss (Corliss Engine), 70 years, 1888.

Louis XVI executed, 1793.

Ogdensburg taken, 1813

Washington monument dedicated, 1885.

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA CITY AND DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—We respectfully offer ourselves for election as representatives for Victoria city and district in the House of Commons.

We present ourselves as distinctly Independent candidates, pledged to absolute loyalty to the interests of Victoria and of British Columbia. By long delay and shifty excuses the present Government has evaded or put aside the many requirements of this city and province, and this too, while pledged supporters represented the District. We propose, by an honest Independency to force from an unwilling government those much needed reforms that its friends have admitted they cannot obtain.

Unrestricted Reciprocity, which is only one phase of the trade question, is an important issue in the present contest. We are in favor of the nearest possible approach to free trade with all countries that the necessities of the revenue will permit. We are in favor of the largest measure of reciprocity with the United States that it is possible to obtain with the approval of the Imperial Government. The Home Government has never shown any disposition in late years to thwart the will of the Canadian people, and when the prosperity of our country is at stake, it will not interpose objections to a treaty which would assure the enlargement of our trade to an enormous extent. A reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States would call for increased efforts to obtain other large and important markets for our produce. It would settle the vexed Behring Sea question, the Atlantic Fisheries Question and other disputes between the two nations, for countries allied by commerce would settle their international disputes better than by a tedious diplomacy.

Larger appropriations for public works in the province are manifestly necessary. Money wisely expended in improving the harbor of Victoria, placing beacon lights and buoys in dangerous portions around our coast, the provision of a life saving station at a suitable point on the west coast, together with substantial inducements to all railway projects that will tend to open up the resources of this province, would receive our cordial support.

We cordially approve the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster railway, which would provide a much needed want for this city and district, and would urge upon the Goverment to subsidize this important enterprise. And we deprecate the shameful neglect of this city's interest by the Government in subsidizing a powerful railway corporation and the new line of steamship from the Orient to Vancouver, without obtaining substantial guarantees for the rapid transit of mails and merchandise from the East and compelling the steamships to call at this port on their outward and inward journeys.

The enlargement of the city and the growth of commerce calls for increased postal and customs facilities, and we would support all reasonable measures in this direction.

The Chinese labor question demands immediate attention. We believe it is necessary to place a higher tax upon imported Chinese labor, and that return certificates should be abolished.

As citizens of Canada—the most important dependency of the Crown—we declare our unswerving loyalty to the flag. We believe that by advocating trade expansion, on the above lines, we are at once loyal to ourselves and loyal to the Great Empire of which we form a part.

We have the honor, to be

Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

WM. TEMPLEMAN,
WM. MARCHANT.

A Successful Start.

The response to Mr. W. H. Ireland's call for a meeting of working men was a generous one last evening. Spencer's hall was well filled with a thoroughly representative class of men. Mr. Ireland called the meeting to order and explained the object of the trade and labor club which it was proposed to found. Already there are, to start with, some 120 members, who are entirely voluntary, there having been no canvassing done yet. It is expected that the new quarters will be ready by the end of next week. Last evening definite arrangements were completed and now everything will go on swimmingly. Workingmen will find it to their interest to co-operate with Mr. Ireland in making this venture a success.

Dark and Sluggish.

Dark and sluggish describes the condition of bad blood. Healthy blood is ruddy and bright. To cure bad blood and its consequences, and to secure good blood and its benefits in the safest, surest and best way use Burdock Blood Bitters, strongly recommended by all who use it as the best blood purifier.

A LAND OWNERS MEETING.

Express an Opinion Regarding the Scheme of the B. C. Dyking Co.

At a meeting held in the Burton Fairie school house, Nicomen, on the 7th Feb., a number of resolutions were passed in regard to dyking the overflowing lands of British Columbia. Reference was made to a private bill now before the house, and as will be seen by the resolutions, a very decided opposition was shown to be taken towards that particular scheme. A committee was appointed to look after the dyking matters, who appointed a delegate, Mr. H. Breeley to confer with Hon. John Robson and other members of Westminster district to impress upon them the necessity of an act to reclaim these lands, and to devise means whereby the money can be raised. Following are the resolutions: Fifty-two were present all large land-owners of this immediate vicinity.

Whereas a copy of a private bill entitled "an act to incorporate the British Columbia dyking and improvement company," has come to hand wherein the tracts of land situated in townships 1 to 23, in the district of New Westminster are proposed to be dyked by this company, wherein Donald McGillivray, Chas. T. Dunbar, and Chas. G. Major, are the petitioners; It is therefore the sense of this meeting, composed of the settlers of Burton Prairie, Nicomen settlement and Nicomen island, and by these following resolutions to protect against being included in the above scheme.

Resolved, that we most respectfully ask to be kept out of such projects as here-in-before-mentioned, on the north side of the Fraser river, from Wells Landing to Harrison river.

Resolved that the people in this section consider themselves competent to handle their own affairs, being practical men, and that we consider the only way the Government can materially assist the farmer is by borrowing money at a low rate of interest, and lending it to the farmers direct and assessing the lands therefore. As we deprecate the projects and interference of middle men, who only seek to advance their own interests at the expense of the farmer who needs the full benefit of such money borrowed.

Resolved that such action on the part of the Government would greatly enhance the value of such lands, and the Government would thereby reap a benefit, that the lands when reclaimed would supply the whole demands of the Province, for agricultural products, and stop the outflow of money for the same, which is now a great detriment. Besides it would place in circulation millions of dollars which would add to the prosperity of the whole Province.

Resolved by so doing it would give the owners of the land and those interested in the work in their several localities, a chance to place their own labor thereon and erect works as the necessity of the case required and equalize the benefit accuring therefrom.

Resolved that a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Premier, Hon. John Robson, Robert Beaven and members of Westminster District, that the same may be presented to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, now in session and respectfully requesting that action be taken thereon.

BRIEF LOCALS.

One Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

Carpet remnants at cost at Hastie & Erskine's.

Pocket knives, table cutlery, scissors etc., at Fox's.

The oolachan run is daily expected by the Westminsterites. The appearance of the delicious fish in Victoria's market will also be welcome.

Cheap sideboards and bedroom suites at Hastie & Erskine's.

Church of England Sunday school and church services at Cadbora to-morrow, commencing at 3 p.m.

Another commodious hall for public meetings. See Lyceum.

Mr. Carter, contractor, has commenced excavating for the Broad street addition to the Pemberton block.

Razors and a complete line of shaving materials always on hand at Fox's, 78 Government street.

A man named Eddy of New Westminster has been fined $50 in the police court for cruelly stabbing a balky horse.

Dr. Quinlan has removed his dental office to 52½ Government street, next bank of British Columbia.

Mr. Geo. Jones and his six sons have bought a section of land at Maple bay and are about to open a quarry for building stone.

The most unique article in furniture yet shown is the "Parlor Mantel Folding Bed," at Hastie & Erskine's. Call and see them.

About $200 was cleared by the Saanich agricultural society at the dance on Thursday evening. A number of Victorians were out.

Some elegant patterns of Brussels carpet for season 1891, just to hand, at Weiler Bros., successors to Jno. Weiler, 51 to 55 Fort street.

The little three-year-old son of Mr. Chas. Ellis of Vancouver was badly scalded on Wednesday by falling into a tub of boiling water.

Oysters delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone No. 161, New England Bakery Young Bros., No. 116 and 118 Government street.

Capt. Scott of the steamer West Indian has on board his steamer two thoroughbred jackasses which he brought out from the old country.

Two carloads of new goods in Antique Oak furniture, just received at Weiler Bros., successors to John Weiler, 51 to 55 Fort street.

Mr F. McKinnon, who was so badly injured in the Westminster fire, is now progressing as rapidly as can be expected considering the very serious nature of his injuries.

Must be sold to-night. I will sell the balance of my stock of men's furnishing goods to-night without reserve. My sales rooms must be cleared to-night. J. Myers, auctioneer, 74 Yates street. 1t

The Queen City Building, Loan and Savings Association is prepared to pay SIX per cent. interest per annum on all deposits of 50 cents per month and upwards. Subscribe for shares at 46 Fort street.

It is rumored that two American gentlemen, who have had long experience in hop growing, will buy 300 acres of land in or near Clover Valley. In the event of their doing so, they will immediately plant 100 acres in hops. This will be one of the largest farms of the kind in the province.

Go to the meeting at the theatre tonight and hear some facts about the Dominion of Canada and what Sir John Macdonald has not done for it, because it did not happen to suit his personal ends.

A choice lot of butter just received. Two pound fresh roll butter, one pound fresh Island butter pats. Also the choicest creamery Eastern Townships butter coming to this coast. R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort street. Telephone 128.

A complete revolution took place in the police court this morning there being three drunks fined $5 each and two hotel runners, charged with leaving their horses untied, who were also fined $5 each.

"The Commercial," an old established trade paper of Winnipeg, says it has no connection with the new trade paper lately started in Vancouver, although the latter has taken a name which conflicts with that of the Commercial.

Obstructed nostrils and catarrhal conditions of nose and throat can be relieved by the new electrical process. Apparatus shown and treatment explained. Dr. Ernest Hall, late assistant in Central London Throat Hospital. Office corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

The feeble attempts to be witty, which appear in this mornings' paper, puts one in mind of the elephantine gambols of a hippopotamus learning to dance. The point of the joke is absent, and the satire and wit are as heavy as the debt laid on Canadian shoulders by Sir John's government.

Some of the Western Politicians collect the seeds of a plant, powder and stiffen them, and then bake into cakes, which they smear with oleomargarine and eat. In preparing this article of food they use an article known as Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder, and is acknowledged to be the best in the world.

Arrived.

Bass XXXX Ale (Lamb's Wool) at the Occidental Hotel bar.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DURING REBUILDING

H. L. SALMON,

Smokers' Provider,

— HAS —

Removed to 111 Government St.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE.

All Smokers articles at cost on account of lack of room. ja27-3m

Bargains in Clothing

AND

Underclothing.

Being about to retire from business my entire stock of Clothing and Underwear, Trunks and Valises, and Hats are selling 20 per cent. below the usual price.

For sale or to let the well known stand with fixtures situated at 41 Yates street.

LEWIS LEWIS.

o21-3m

J. H. LAUZON

(JUST ARRIVED FROM MONTREAL)

has opened a

TAILORING SHOP

Next to Corner Pandora and Douglas streets opposite the City Hall.

First-Class Work and Fashionable Styles. All Work Warranted. Cutting for families a specialty, and at a low price.

GIVE HIM A CALL

fe5tm

REMOVED.

H. G. WATERSON,

JOB PRINTER

Office over Erskine's Shoe Store.

GOVERNMENT STREET. m17-6m

For Xmas and New Year's PRESENTS.

Hyacinth Glasses in great variety and highly ornamental designs.

Fancy Flower Pots.

Flowering Plants and Cut Flowers.

Also Holly for decorating.

G. A. M'TAVISH,

Nurseryman,

Seedsman - and - Florist,

PARK ROAD.

JOHN MESTON,

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets,

VICTORIA B. C.

STOP THAT COUGH

BRADEN'S

COUGH CURE

THE GREAT

ENGLISH

Cough Remedy

FOR

COUGHS

AND

COLDS

D. E. CAMPBELL,

Sole Manufacturer.

P. O. BOX 260.

TELEPHONE CALL 135.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER,

52 Government St., Victoria.

THOS STOREY

Funeral Director & Embalmer

ja9 42 & 44 Gov't St., Victoria. 1y

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

Graduates of the United States College of Embalming.

PARLORS { Corner Broad Street and Trounce Ave.

TELEPHONE 498.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

au15

DUCK LUNG,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Employment office and contractor for Chinese labor at short notice. 42 Fisgard street, Victoria. P.O. box 457. de1-3m

ENGLISH

BOOTS

— AT —

ERSKINE'S

BOOT & SHOE

EMPORIUM

132 Government St., cor. Johnson

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, maintain and operate a line of railway from the City of Victoria to Becher Bay, and to construct, maintain and operate a telegraphic line in connection with the said railway, and for all necessary rights, powers and privileges.

CHARLES WILSON,
Solicitor for Applicants.
fe2-6w

NOTICE

I HAVE this day transferred my business of Furniture Manufacturer, and Importer of House Furnishing Good, to my sons, who will continue to carry on the business under the firm name of Weiler Bros. All accounts due to me are to be paid to them, and all accounts against me will be paid by the new firm. Thanking all my customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage in the past, I bespeak for the new firm a continuance of the same.

JOHN WEILER.

Victoria, B. C., January 31st, 1891.

NOTICE—PARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day taken over the business of John Weiler, and will continue to carry on the same under the firm name of Weiler Bros. All accounts due to the late firm must be paid to us, and we will pay all accounts owing by the late firm.

GEORGE PHILLIP WEILER.
CHARLES WEILER.
OTTO WEILER.
JOSEPH WILLIAM WEILER.

Victoria, B. C., January 31, 1891. fe3

FENCE POSTS

Split cedar fence posts for sale in small or large lots. Leave orders at SCOTCH BAKERY, 103 DOUGLAS ST. ja14-1m

THE PEERLESS THE CHAMPION

Weather Strips

Applied to doors and windows.

They stop the drafts.

They save the fuel

They preserve the furniture.

They protect the health.

Sold and fitted by

J. P. BURGESS,

No. 10 Broughton St.

oct-3m

MRS. McGREGOR,

MID-WIFE

Has Diploma from the University of Edinburgh.

— RESIDENCE: —

Corner Douglas and Cormorant Streets.

feb21-4t

To the Electors of Victoria City and District.

GENTLEMEN,—As promised in my reply to your magnificent requisition asking me to stand for re-election as one of your representatives in the Dominion House of Commons, I now lay before you my views on the main questions of the day affecting this district and the Dominion.

I will first say that I come before you as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald and his party. I do so because I believe him to be by far the ablest statesman Canada has, and that the policy he is following is the right one, and the only one that can raise Canada to the high position amongst nations which she is bound to take if properly governed.

Since being a member of the House of Commons I have seen that it is utterly useless being an Independent. So long as the Government of the country is carried on on party lines, so long must a man adhere to either one side or the other. An Independent member has no weight with either party unless the Government is sustained by a very narrow majority indeed.

There are of course occasions when minor questions affecting a particular district or province come up, and on which a member feels that he must vote against his party for the good of his constituents, but on all strictly party questions, affecting the Dominion as a whole, a member must be true to his party.

I hold that a man should make up his mind before entering political life as to which party he is in sympathy with, and then stick to them. If every man were to consider himself free to vote as he might think best at the moment on every equestion that came up, no man, however clever a statesmen he might be, could carry on a government for a week.

I am strongly in favor of reciprocity with the United States in some natural products, such as coal, fish, lumber and ores, but I am decidedly opposed to unrestricted reciprocity, as I firmly believe that Canada would then again become a slaughter market for the over-production of the American manufacturer, and thereby many of our now thriving manufactories and industries would be hopelessly ruined, carrying distress and poverty to thousands of our now happy and prosperous mechanics and artisans.

I deprecate the conduct of the leaders of the Liberal party in lowering the dignity of Canada by begging for reciprocity from the United States, as they have doing lately. Let the Americans first show their willingness to meet us on a fair basis; and, if they do that, I have no doubt that mutual advantages will accrue from any negotiations undertaken. As yet, there is no authority to show that they have ever shown the slightest disposition to open the question at all. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States would necessarily mean discrimination in tariff against England. This the Mother Country would never stand, and still continue to give us the benefit of her protection.

We must then either abandon the project altogether, or throw ourselves into the arms of Uncle Sam, as we are not strong enough to protect ourselves. Are you ready to do this? I for one am not, and I trust and believe that comparatively few in Canada are. The land in Canada is every bit as good as in the United States. Her people are just as intelligent, industrious and independent. Then why not let us remain under the British Flag that has protected us so long, and by our own exertions and energy and enterprise build up in time a nation just as great, just as powerful, and just as wealthy as our southern neighbor.

I am very much dissatisfied with the small amount of money expended by the Dominion Government in Public Works in British Columbia and more particularly in Victoria. Seeing that *this city* alone pays considerably more than *one million* dollars per annum into the Dominion Treasury. I think no one can deny that we should get a great deal more in return than we do.

I have endeavored in the past to remedy this, but I am sorry to say with but partial success. If, however, I am again honored with your confidence, I shall continue even more strenuously than ever to urge upon the Government the necessity of placing larger sums upon the estimates for Victoria.

Amongst the many improvements urgently required I may mention a new Post Office and Custom House. These are badly needed owing to the immense increase in trade and population that has taken place here during the past few years. A large expenditure is also needed in our harbor. I have repeatedly brought the above matters before the Government and have received assurances which I trust in the near future may be acted upon.

I shall, if elected, give my hearty support to the members for Nanaimo and New Westminster Districts in any endeavor they may make to have more lights, beacons and buoys placed on our coast.

I shall also continue to urge upon the Government the paramount necessity of their inserting a clause in any charter given to any subsidized line of steamers running either to China or Australia, making it imperative that they call at Victoria on every trip.

I shall again bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of increasing the pay of some of the civil servants in this Province. It is manifestly unfair to pay the same salaries here that they do in Eastern Canada, where living is so very much cheaper. It is, to my mind, offering a premium on dishonesty, and is degrading the public service. It is an insult to ask educated, intelligent men to work for less than a Chinese laborer demands. The fact that men are found who are willing to take the positions, is no argument in its favor. When men are hard up they will take almost anything in order to get food for their families, but that is no reason why the Public Treasury should benefit by their misfortunes.

I am in favor of a subsidy being granted by the Dominion to the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Co., and shall, if elected, urge the Government to make a substantial grant for that purpose.

The Chinese question is one of grave moment. I shall use my best endeavors to have the anti-Chinese clause inserted in all charters granted to companies who are assisted by subsidies either of land or money from the Dominion Government.

If the present per capita tax is found not to be sufficient to stay the tide of immigration, I shall favor an increased tax.

Believing that the Victoria Trades and Labor Council is composed of men capable of taking a dispassionate view of the subject, and who have a thoroughly practical knowledge of the question, and also that they directly represent the great body of men who are most affected by this class of labor, I shall on all occasions be very largely guided by their wishes in regard to this subject.

The time has arrived in my opinion when the Dominion Government should be urged to assist in building another dry dock at Esquimalt. By far the best place for a new dock is alongside the present one. It can be built cheaper than anywhere else, and can be run more economically than elsewhere, as the same staff and same engines and pumps now used for the present dock could be utilized for the new one. I shall use my best efforts to have this matter favorably reported upon.

In conclusion, allow me to say that if you decide to again place me in the proud position of one of your representatives, I shall, on all occasions, both in and out of the House of Commons, endeavor to act in such a manner as to reflect credit on the constituents, the city and district which I shall have the honor to represent.

I have the honor to be gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
E. G. PRIOR.

To the Electors of Victoria City District.

GENTLEMEN—At the request of a large number of citizens, I again offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the Dominion House of Commons.

One of the most important questions to be dealt with by the new Parliament will undoubtedly be "Our Trade Relations with the United States," and as nothing has taken place in their legislation to make me believe, the Protective Policy of their Government will be abandoned, nor has any circumstances arisen in the Dominion of Canada which make it necessary or prudent to abandon or disturb in any material way, or to any great extent, the reasonable system of protection to our industries, which the country has time and again declared for, and under which she has prospered and is prospering. I believe the policy of the Conservative party to be the one best calculated to promote the prosperity of the Dominion.

Such being my conviction, I shall give the my support, reserving to myself the right to oppose them on any measures that I may consider not in the interest of my constituency or Province.

I do not consider that protection to our industries is incompatible with a reasonable measure of reciprocal trade with the United States, by which we might exchange many of our natural products with mutual advantage: and in any arrangements proposed with that end in view, I would strongly urge in the interests of this Province, that Lumber, Coal, Fish, Products, etc., be included.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

I will also press upon the Government by every means in my power the urgent necessity of a much larger annual expenditure for dredging the inner harbor, and that immediate steps be taken to deepen the approach to the outer harbor, so that the largest steamers coming to our coast may have facilities for entering and landing their freight and passengers with safety and dispatch.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Last session I brought to the attention of the Government the inadequacy of the present public buildings for conducting the fast increasing business of the Port, and that they were alike discreditable to the city and the Government. I also urged the matter upon the Ministers who visited us last summer, who promised to ask for a vote this session for this purpose, and that they would support it with all their influence. I have no doubt that in the near future we will have both a Post Office and a Custom House that will be an ornament to the city and in keeping with the large revenue we contribute to the Dominion Treasury.

BEACONS AND BOUYS.

I ill urge the construct on of Light Houses and bouys at all points necessary to the safe navigation of the Northern Coast of British Columbia.

I would also advocate that all steamers subsidised by the Dominion Government shall call at the Port of Victoria, both on their inward and outward trips, to land mails, passengers and freight.

I will do all in my power to preserve the rights of our citizens in the Behring Sea.

If you do me the honor to return me as your representative, you may rely upon me, both in the House and out of it, to use my best efforts in the interests of this Province, and this District in particular.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
fe10 THOMAS EARLE.

F. G. Richards,

JUNIOR,

51 YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

GENUINE SNAPS

— THAT NEED NO —

Chromos, etc.

3 Acres, corner Gorge road and Harriet street 300 feet water frontage on the Gorge	$9,500
600 feet in depth; splendid buy: no other property like it in the market	
Beautiful 2-story residence; two lots; fine corner	6,750
Large cottage; two lots; corner	4,500
Corner lot; Yates street	6,500
3 cottages; James Bay; easy terms each	1,900
2 lots; Rithet street; 54x180; each	925
Lot; Menzie street	950
Lot; South Turner	850
Several nice lots; Fernwood; each	400
2 lots; corners; Pine street, Victoria West; each	375
Fine 2-story residence, Quadra street	5,500
Business lot, Yates street, adjoining Government	15,000
2 nice lots Harrison street, near Yates street	750
1 lot San Juan avenue, James Bay	550
1 lot Croft street, James Bay	900
25 fine lots Victoria West on line of tramway; easy terms	

Money to Loan,

Houses to Rent,

Interest and Rents Collected.

CONVEYANCING

Carefully Attended To.

MANY LITTLE MATTERS

FOR THE SERIOUS CONSIDERATION OF THE VOTERS.

Relative to the Ballot They are to Cast on March the Fifth for Representatives in the House of Commons—Read, Mark, and Vote Accordingly.

A DISPASSIONATE VIEW.

The independent enquirer, desirous of knowing just what is the new policy, or proposed policy, which the Canadian Government is asking the people to ratify in advance, naturally turns for light to the addresses delivered by the Ministers of the Crown. Of the four Ministers who addressed the citizens of Toronto a few days since, Sir John Thompson especially undertook the task of unfolding the Conservative policy. Positively, that policy was explained as in accord with the document previously published in the press. It involves, Sir John Thompson tells us, an offer to the United States to consider the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, with such modifications as the altered circumstances of the two countries might call for, to reconsider the abortive treaty of 1888, which settled the fishery dispute along with trade questions, to enter into negotiations which would settle the Behring Sea difficulty and all questions upon the Atlantic coast with regard to fisheries, and to reciprocate in the coasting and wrecking business between the two countries. Negatively the Minister of Justice proceeded to explain—and in this case his negative definitions are much more clearly defined and tangible than his positive—the policy of the Government does not mean that Canada is ever to lose the control of her own tariff under any circumstances; nor that the tariff legislation of Canada shall discriminate against the parent country; nor that resort shall be had to direct taxation for revenue purposes. There is undoubtedly much in these announcements that appeals to Canadian sentiment, and that is likely to be approved by those who pride themselves on their loyalty to the Mother Country. But from the practical point of view they are less satisfactory. These statements are made, it must be remembered, not simply as a declaration of Government policy, but as the reason why the Government has seen fit to advise His Excellency the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament

A YEAR BEFORE THE PERIOD FIXED

by the Constitution, and appeal thus prematurely to the people for a new lease of power. Does any impartial observer who understands the situation suppose that there is the remotest probability of negotiations for reciprocity being conducted to any successful issue along the lines indicated? We fear not. To say nothing of Mr. Blaine's disavowals, explicit almost beyond the limits of diplomatic courtesy, no one who has watched the trend of thought and feeling in the United States from the days of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 until now can have any reasonable hope of a renewal of reciprocity on any such basis as that indicated. We find it hard to suppose that the members of the Government themselves have any such expectation. It would have been, in our opinion, much more candid to have made the appeal to the country on the real issue involved; that of the present protective system as opposed to the Liberal programme of unrestricted reciprocity, with at least partial assimilation of tariffs as its almost inevitable outcome. —The Week.

SIR JOHN'S RECORD.

What have eighteen years of Tory government since Confederation done for Canada? What has Sir John Macdonald accomplished for our country during these two decades?

He has adopted and practised a system of bribery that has materially lowered the tone of political morality.

He has set at defiance recognized rules of political ethics.

He has never hesitated to thwart the will of the people to gain an object or secure a doubtful end.

He has disregarded constitutional precedents with impunity.

He has assisted a few of the manufacturers to acquire wealth at the expense of all the other classes of the community.

He has violated the principle of representation by population through the infamous means of gerrymander.

He has compelled his subservient followers to pass franchise legislation utterly useless, reprehensible and obnoxious.

He has squandered our timber limits and public lands among speculators and camp followers.

He has increased the yearly expenditure from $23,500,000 in the last year of Mackenzie's regime to $36,000,000 in 1889-90.

What are the deductions? If Confederation is to be perpetuated, the growth of our expenditure at such an alarming rate must be curtailed, and such economy observed as will bring about this result.

He has, in effect, maintained himself in power by means that are subversive of good government; he has threatened the welfare and independence of the country; he has laid the foundation of national ills that will be left as an inheritance to the young men of Canada.

IT REFERS HERE, TOO.

A New Brunswicker, speaking of his Province, says to a Seattle reporter: "Our trade is naturally with this country. We produce lumber, fish, coal, lime and dairy products and our market is in the United States. In return we want to buy clothing and other manufactured goods from this country. We want to break down the tariff wall between our country and our natural market. We want reciprocity with the United States. Sir John Macdonald has been forced to dissolve the Dominion parliament a year before its term expires and is making a strong bid for votes by the reciprocity cry, but if he wins no more will be heard of reciprocity. The Liberals are honestly in favor of reciprocity. The Dominion government retains its hold on the province by maintaining an army of officials in the custom-house and an internal revenue office."

He perhaps doesn't know how closely his words apply to British Columbia.

HOW ABOUT VICTORIA?

Party formations in Ontario are enduring and hard to break.

Canadians in other provinces can occasionally shake off the yoke. Quebec is not at all sentimental in its political preferences. Politics in its sight is another name for subsidies. The truth applies with less force to the confederated sisters on the seaboard.

As for Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories seed wheat and public works are more effectively eloquent than the angel tongues of political leaders.

"THE OLD FLAG."

It is not Britain, or the old flag, that the country need worry about.

The old land and the old ensign are safe. The greatness of Britain and the glory of its flag are secure regardless of Canada and of the struggles of Canadian factions.

But Canada, Canada is not so strong. This is a young and struggling country. It needs the faith and energy of all its children. It needs the good will of its great neighbor and above all it needs the patriotism that can stamp out an attempt to make its people the worshippers of undersized American ideals.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The pretence that a modified version of the reciprocity treaty of 1854-65 could be obtained from the States has practically been dropped by the Tory party. Mr. Blaine's letter, Senator Carlisle's amended resolution and the attitude of the American press have put an end to the fraud. The campaign is now being conducted by the leading Tory papers on the lines of Sir John's speech at Halifax on September 30, as

A SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

England will not and does not oppose an enlargement of our trade relations with any country. Diplomatic questions of grave import are now perplexing British statesmen, and Canada is the cause of much friction between the Government of Great Britain and the United States. The final amicable settlement of these difficulties, which would be effected by reciprocity, is more important to Britain than any alteration which might be made in our trade relations. Besides, British investments in this country to the extent of some $800,000,000 will share the common prosperity. These are considerations which should weigh with the British mind, and which should influence every voter.

ANOTHER INIQUITOUS RESULT.

There are about 1,000,000 names on the Dominion voters' lists. At death rate of 25 per thousand, the names of 50,000 dead men are on the rolls.

There will be in addition the names of at least 20,000 absentees.

This means that a wide door is opened for impersonation at the polls, in which the Conservative party managers have always shown themselves to be adepts.

THE TRUE LOYALTY.

We have been taunted with disloyalty and to this we can but rely that we are loyal to Canada first, and believe that in working for the freedom of trade we are striving for a material prosperity that will go far toward binding together more closely the people of Canada.

The Anti-British Effect of the National Policy.

Here is what the trade and navigation returns show of the effect of the Macdonald government in the way of practical discrimination against England:—

In 1873, Canada's trade with Great Britain was $107,266,624; our trade with the United States was $89,808,204. In 1889 our trade with Great Britain was $80,422,515, the lowest it has been in 17 years, except in 1879 and 1880, while our trade with the United States was $94,059,844, the highest it has ever been excepting in 1882. These figures include exports and imports. But it may be objected that isolated years prove nothing. Therefore we take a series of years:—

Trade with Great Britain in the five years, ending 1877 (round numbers)	$95,500,000
Trade in 1877 with the United States	83,200,000
In the five years ending, 1882 Great Britain	84,800,000
In the five years ending 1882, United States	75,500,000
In the five years ending 1887, Great Britain	88,200,000
In the five years enning 1887, United States	87,000,000
In the two years 1888 and 1889, Great Britain	78,500,000
In the two years 1888 and 1889, United States	92,500,000

It is apparent, therefore, that the total trade of Canada with the mother country is diminishing, while our total trade with the United States is increasing; in other words that the effect of the protection tariff is practically discrimination against the mother country. But this is only part of the case. By "discrimination against the mother country" the Conservatives mean that the Liberal scheme of reciprocity will reduce our imports from Great Britain. Without stopping to discuss that just now, let us see what the protection tariff has done in this way.

In 1873 the value of goods imported into Canada from Great Britain for home consumption was $63,522,776, from the United States $47,735,678. In 1888, the entries from England had fallen off to $39,298,721, while those from the United States had increased to $48,481,848, and in 1889 those of Great Britain were $42,317,389, against $50,537,440 from the United States; a falling off in the 17 years of nearly $16,000,000 in our importations from Great Britain against an increase of nearly $3,000,000 in our imports from the United States. Since the N. P. came in force the value of goods imported into Canada from the United States for home consumption was in round numbers $569,000,000 against $460,000,000 from Great Britain, a difference of $37,000,000, of which $28,000,000 is in the transactions of the last five years. The longer the N.P. stands the more our trade with great Britain suffers.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum, etc. Truly, the best advertising which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of its army of friends.

NOTICE.

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company has again started running the afternoon trains on Saturdays and Mondays.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CAPE ULSTERS
And Overcoats
—IN—
Men's, Youths' Boys' and Children's

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city. Every Coat a Bargain.

W. J. JEFFREE
40 YATES STREET.

For PERFECT VISION
—USE—
"B. LAURANCE" SPECTACLES

A complete assortment of these goods now on hand at

John Teague, Jr.'s, 57 Yates St.

We charge no fancy prices, and guarantee a glass accurately adjusted to any sight.

Nov25 1m

MACHINERY.

Saw, Planing, Flour, Woollen Mill and Brickyard Machinery OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

MILL SUPPLIES KEPT IN STOCK. SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

F. G. STRICKLAND & CO., New Westminster, B.C

june9-1y

Electric Bells

ALL DESIGNS ADDRESS R. B. McMICKING, 10 TROUNCE AVE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY
(Limited.

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE: 14 Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street, London, Eng.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above company and will be carried on by the Company as a general Land and Investment and Insurance Agency.

Money to Loan on Mortgage
AT LOW RATES.

TOWN LOTS AND FARMING LANDS For Sale on Easy Terms.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL
81 TO 103 NORTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

4 Minutes from Court House. Both Plans. Weekly, $3.00. Transients, 50c. up. Restaurant by Compagnon late Chicago Club chef POPULAR PRICES. NEW HOUSE. Cut this out for further reference. fe19-1m

GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Deposits received in gold, silver and U. S. currency.

Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold dust and U. S. currency purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers to San Francisco, New York and Canada.

Exchange on London, available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

Letters of Credit issued on the principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells Fargo & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE REQUIRED FOR THE erection of a two storey frame residence on Boyd street, near Dallas road. Plans and specifications may be seen at my office, where tenders will be received until 4 p.m., on Thursday, Feb. 26, 1891.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. GERHARD TIARKS, Architect.
Feb. 19, 1891. fe19-3t

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
Store street, Victoria, B. C.

Millers of China and Japan Rice

RICE MEAL,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
Delta Brand Family Flour, Superfine Flour Bran and Shorts

No. 64 & 66 Store St. Victoria.

STEAMER FOR SALE
The Twin Screw Steamer Cariboo Fly.

as she now lies on the ways at the Star Ship Yard, together with her outfit of boats, life boats, bedding, linen, etc.

Length 132ft. 2in.
Beam 22ft. 3in.
281 87-100 Tons.

For further particulars apply to HENRY SAUNDERS, Johnson street, Victoria.

Nanaimo and Vancouver papers please copy. fe19-tf

CHEAP LOTS

Lot James Bay $550; $100 cash and balance on time.
Lot Chatham street; party can build and pay for lot in two years.
4 Lots, $375 each; five minutes walk from tram cars; $10 per month.
Small House and Lot $1000.
Lot Esquimalt Road $700.
6 Acres Lake Hill District $400 per acre, close to proposed Tram Car line.
Lot Fernwood Estate very easy terms.
House and Lot James Bay; $2650.
10-roomed House and 1 acre of land, $5000; easy terms.
5¼ acres of land, Lake Hill District, beautiful garden land $500 per acre.

A. TOLLER, 18 Broad St.
feb 18-tf

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE NORTH.
C. P. N. CO.'S STEAMER

"DANUBE,"
(CAPT. WALBRAN)
WILL LEAVE SPRATT'S WHARF, FOR
Port Simpson and Way Ports
—ON—
Wednesday, February 25th
(subject to change) at 6 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
JNO. IRVING, Manager.
fe19-td

C. P. N. Co., Ld.
—FOR—
Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports
Steamer

MAUDE
CAPT. ROBERTS.
WILL LEAVE SPRATT'S WHARF ON
MONDAY, FEB. 23rd, AT 6 P. M.
For freight or passage apply at office of the Company. JNO. IRVING, Manager.
fe20td

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
STEAMER

ISABEL
J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, '89,
Until further notice,
The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:
CALLING AT WAY PORTS:
Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m
For freight or passage apply on board. oct17

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 13,
Taking effect July 17, 1890.

Vancouver Route.
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 8 o'clock, a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 14:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 20 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 14:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.
Steamers leave New Westminster for Chilliwhack and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports when sufficient inducements offer.

Bute Inlet Route.
Steamer Rainbow leaves every Tuesday at 7 a.m., for Cowichan, New Westminster, Burrard Inlet, Bute Inlet and way ports.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.
Steamers leave on Standard Time.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every five days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails,
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.
City of Puebla - - - Feb. 23rd
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street.

FOR HONOLULU
S.S. ZEALANDIA, Tuesday, Mar. 10th.
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1891, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer ALAMEDA ..... THURSDAY, Mar. 5, 1891, 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails
For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.
JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS. General Agents.
nov28

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR
Goods just received per S.S. "Abyssinia."
Snakes, Crocodiles, Bows and Arrows,
Picnic, Flower and Bread Baskets,
Satin lined Work Baskets,
Table Mats, Lacquered Trays,
Leather Cushions,
Pictures on Glass, Tea Sets,
Cups and Saucers, Tea Pots,
Carved Black wood Brackets and Cabinets,
Fire Screens, Hand Screens,
Four and six-fold Paper Screens,
Black and other Silk Hdkfs,
Beautifully Embroidered Silk Quilted Bed Covers,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns,
Smoking Jackets,
Embroidered Flannel Petticoats,
A few Tree Peony Plants and Sago Palms, etc., etc.

MARCHANT, FUTCHER & CO
30 FORT STREET VICTORIA.

DR. LEWIS HALL
DENTIST.
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College.
Gas, ether and also latest improved electric vibrator used for painless extraction of teeth. Craft & Norris Block, 9 Douglas street. Office Hours—9 a.m., to 5 p.m.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE NO. 13.
To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday October 11th, 1890.
All Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

COING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Sat. only. Mon.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	COING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Sat. only. Mon.	Miles from Victoria.
Ar. 12.30 p.m.	Ar. 8.50 p.m.		WELLINGTON	Dp. 9.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	
12.34	8.54	4	Nanaimo	8.54	2.24	4
12.39	8.59	9	Extension	8.49	2.19	9
12.45	9.05	15	Cedar	8.43	2.13	15
12.50	9.10	20	Yellow Point	8.38	2.08	20
12.54	9.14	24	Cassidy	8.34	2.04	24
1.00	9.20	30	Ladysmith	8.28	1.58	30
1.07	9.27	37	Somenos	8.21	1.51	37
1.11	9.31	41	Chemainus	8.17	1.47	41
1.30	9.50	60	Duncans	7.58	1.28	60
1.45	10.05	75	Shawnigan Lake	7.43	1.13	75
1.55	10.15	85	Cobble Hill	7.33	1.03	85
2.03	10.23	93	Cowichan	7.25	12.55	93
2.15	10.35	105	Koksilah	7.13	12.43	105
2.23	10.43	113	Youbou	7.05	12.35	113
2.35	10.55	125	Shawnigan	6.53	12.23	125
3.00	11.20	150	Victoria	6.28	11.58	150

ON SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND MON[illegible]
Return Tickets will be issued between [illegible] points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday evening.
Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, for three days, including day of issue.
No Return Tickets issued for a single fare where such fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Co[illegible]

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l [illegible]
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passeng[illegible] A[illegible]
oct1

TAKE THE BEST
TOURISTS FAVORITE LIN[illegible]
Canadian Pacific [illegible]
Through fast trains leave Vancouver [illegible] for all points east and south; $5 to $10 [illegible] than other lines.

Excursion tickets available for six m[illegible]
AT REDUCED RATES
To New York, Boston, Montreal, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and other points [illegible] choice of routes.

MERCHANTS
Will find it to their advantage to ha[illegible] freight routed via this line.

For Maps, Rates, Sleeping Car Accommo[illegible] apply in person or by letter to
A. CAMERON, Agt. and Pass. Ag[illegible] Government street, Victoria.
D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent, Vancouver [illegible]

FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POI[illegible]
THE
Northern Paci[illegible]
RAILROAD
Is the line to take
TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SO[illegible]

It is the Dining Car Route.
It runs Through Vestibuled Tra[illegible]
Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chic[illegible] (change of cars) composed of
DINING CARS, unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of [illegible] equipment.
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can [illegible] structed, and in which accommodations are [illegible] holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and
ELEGANT DAY COACHES.
A Continuous Line connecting with all lines [illegible] direct and uninterrupted service.
Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured [illegible] vance through any agent of the road.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from all points in America, Engl[illegible] Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office [illegible] Company.
Full information concerning rates, time of [illegible] routes and other details furnished on applic[illegible] any agent, or
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. 121 First St., cor Washington, Portl[illegible]
G. O. CHANDLER, General Agent, Headquarters Building, Tacoma, Wash.
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Ag[illegible] Victoria B.C.
Jan7

QUICK TIME!!!
TO SAN FRANCIS[illegible]
AND
ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNI[illegible]
Via the Mt Shasta Route of the
Southern Pacific Comp[illegible]
The Great Highway through Cali[illegible] to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPER[illegible]

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars [illegible]
Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, [illegible] superior accommodations for second-[illegible] Passengers.
For rates, tickets, sleeping car reser[illegible] etc., call upon or address
THOS A. GRAH[illegible] Dist. Pass. A[illegible]
No. 110 South 10th St., Tacoma, [illegible]
E. P. ROGERS Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.

he Daily Times.

TY AND PROVINCIAL.

NAVAL NOTES.

ers of Interest Which Are Transpiring in the Queen's Naves.

M.S. Nymphe arrived at San Fran- o on Thursday from Honolulu en e to Esquimalt.

M.S. Melpomene goes out for target ctice in the straits on Tuesday.

eut. F. J. Patteson, late of the hne has been appointed to H.M. an troopship Serapis, to date Janu- 23rd.

here is no foundation for the rumor Vice-Admiral Heneage will get mand of the squadron on the North erican station, in succession of Vice- miral Watson. The officer who ds the best chance of obtaining this t is Vice-Admiral Hon. W. C. Car- ter, who is senior to Vice-Admiral neage. The latter officer's name has been mentioned in connection with post of Admiral-Superintendent of val Reserves; but it is understood t a rear-admiral will get this berth.

he alterations, including some mod- ations in the smoke boxes to the lers, which have been ordered to be ried out on board the Medea, at atham Dockyard, will cost about 150. The Medea was built here in 3, and except taking part in last ar's manœuvres has been unemploy- . When completed it is understood will be commissioned and sent to Pacific to strengthen the fleet on t station.

Ocean Jottings.

One of the passengers by the steamer est Indian from London was Mr. orrester, formerly of the London andard, who has written a book on e trip. The book which is entitled ean Jottings is an interesting nara- e on the three months spent by the thor on the ocean. It will be pub- hed shortly.

Beautiful Printing.

Merchant & Co., of London, New ork, Philadelphia, Chicago and Kan- s City, manufacturers and dealers in etals, have issued a very finely print- l and illustrated circular which, while ivertising their wares, shows to what point of perfection the art of printing as been brought.

Napoleon's Head.

Napoleon's head was of peculiar shape at that did not protect him against eadache. Sick headache is a common d very disagreeable affection which ay be quickly removed, together with s cause, by the the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the never-failing medi- ne for all kinds of headaches.

Arter the Accident.

The eminent author and actor Geo. . Ulmer, who recently fell from the alcon used in "The Volunteer" at the Grand Opera house, San Francisco, reaking his ankle and otherwise in- uring him, arrived in our city last right to recuperate before opening on Monday night in the great "Col. Sel- ers." Mr. Ulmer and Miss Van Tassel re the guests in the province of Mr. C. D. Rand and Col. Rice and were ban- uetted last night at the Poodle Dog.

A Musical Treat.

The amusement loving citizens do not stop at home for bad weather and that is one of the reasons why the Vic- toria theatre was crowded to the doors last evening. Every chair was taken and every occupant of a chair had a treat. The Boston Ideal Banjo, Man- dolin and Guitar Club were the enter- tainers from the beginning to the end of the concert were loudly applauded for their successful efforts. This was un- doubtedly one of the best entertainments of the Star course and the Temperance societies are to be congratulated on obtaining these concerts for Victoria.

Railway Meeting at Golden.

On the evening of the 14th inst. a pub- lic meeting was held in Golden, at the Queen's hotel, "to take into considera- tion railway construction south." Thus the notice read. Mr. A. G. M. Spragge, of Donald, posed as the exponent of railway matters and delivered a speech of about thirty minutes' duration, and to the following effect:—In the first place he stated he had come here in be- half of a number of gentlemen deeply interested in the welfare of Kootenay East, and Golden in particular. The time had arrived when this rich and productive valley should be thrown open to the immigrants, and that the vast mountains of mineral wealth now locked in the fastnesses of the Selkirks should be showered on the poverty- stricken cities of the defunct east. He said that he had staked his all in Kootenay, and was deeply concerned as to our future welfare. He had come to Golden simply as a private individ- ual, and not in the interests of any per- sons or corporation, and he was de- sirous for his own information to learn the feeling of Golden on railway mat- ters. After an elaborate description of the awe-inspiring magnificence and grandeur of the Selkirks, Mr. Spragge descended into the valley and gave a pleasing but erroneous sketch of the route a railway would fol- low from Golden to the Northern Pa- cific Railroad, and drew a sad and heartrending picture of the utter desti- tution awaiting Golden and the Colum- bia and Kootenay valleys should the construction of a road between Golden and the boundary line be commenced at any point but this; how a trade with our neighbors to the south would be natural never to be recovered by Ca- nadians, not to mention other calami- ties too horrible to write about, and wound up by requesting that we peti- tion our member in the local legislature to use his influence to prevent the gov- ernment granting a charter to any com- pany that would not agree to commence construction at Golden and continue it southward from that point. In other words, Mr. Spragge requested Golden to petition the government to make it almost impossible for any corporation, other than the Canadian Pacific Rail- way to construct a road over the route mentioned. And this was the gist of Mr. Spragge's railway mission to Golden.

A few remarks, and to the point, were made by three or four members of the meeting, pointing out the gross absurd- ity of Mr. Spragge's suggestions, and all but two present (Mr. Peter Sebastian, who spoke in support of Mr. Spragge, being one) were unanimous when a mention was made to the effect that the meeting adjourn for a twelve-month to consider what should be done with men possessed with the unprecedented gall of Mr. Spragge.

This evening a meeting is to be held in the Queen's Hotel, and I understand it is the intention to request our mem- ber to do everything in his power to induce the government to encourage in every possible way any corporation, Canadian or American, desirous of con- structing a road throughout our valley.

Golden, 16th Feb., 1891.—News Ad- vertiser.

Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., is chair- man, and Mr. Thos. Deasy secretary of Messrs. Templeman and March- ant,s general committee. You'll find the rooms at 106 Yates street, next the Clarence.

Wisdom's Violet Cream

Is the most exquisite preparation in the world for softening and whitening the hands and face. It is not only a substitute for, but in every respect superior to glycerine, cold cream, vasel- ine, and like preparations. Try it.

D. E. Campbell, Agent.

The Coat Doesen't Fit.

A new comic paper has been started in Victoria. It formerly was a morning paper that tried to print the news; failing at that, for several years, it has now tried to be funny. People who read the jokes have to go down South and get the congealed matter of which they are made, thawed out before the point can be seen. A few of the old "fifty- eighters" have dim recollections of hav- ing been told the same jokes, only in a much more pointed fashion, by their grandfathers. The morning paper's new coat is a most decided misfit. Its tailor is a botch, and his style is passee.

"The Jersey Lily,"

Is what Millais christened his famous portrait of that celebrated woman who since became familiarly known to the public by that expressive and appro- priate name. In turn she has coupled her fame with that of the most cele- brated toilette article in existence, as witness what she says:—

ANGLESEA COTTAGE, L.B., July 9

Gentlemen,—Altho' it is very unusual for me to use any lotions or w shes, still, in answer to your request, I have tried Wisdom's Violet Cream and Rob- ertine. The former I consider especi- ally efficacious in cases of roughness of the skin, and I have been using it every day for the last fortnight. I have found the Robertine an excellent preparation in cases of tan, sunburn, etc., caused by exposure to March winds and a July sky.

Yours faithfully,
LILLIE LANGTRY.

To Messrs. Wisdom & Co.
D. E. Campbell, Agent.

PASSENGERS

Per Steamer North Pacific from the Sound—J Alstrom, C Lund and wife, W Miller, John Irving, F Wicks and wife, L Erb, C Capelle, Chas Jarger, E Criby, J Lucklter, P A Post and son, J Johns, P Davis, A Post, F Kittredge, S D Pierre.

Per Stmr City of Kingston from the Sound—B E Shattuck, G Dilks, A C Robbins, J Porter, H Williams, Mrs Clayton, A T Glera, G Batters- by, F Waisting, A J George, Jno Joiner, Wm Purvis, G L Lausing, A F Grahame and wife, J L Beckwith, R Jones, Alex Paulson and wife, J McDonald, A S Grieving, Geo Purvis, W Pendleton, Wm Seymour, P Bandstrom, Miss Summerfield, Mrs McLeod, Miss Glover, T Nicholas, L A Contencie, Thos W Brown, Eugene Heyer, Jno Williams, Miss Courtney, Geo Walsh, A Meton, M Burnett and wife, J Zandall, R Ingleworth, Dr. Mills, T Schulz, Thos Connell, W Barry, Wm Kenyow, Mis- Lane.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver.—Geo McFarland, Ada Galt, Jno Kirkup, J A Thompson, A B Gray, J Saunders, M C Ireland, Geo Brenson, Miss Craig, W Muirhead, J F Geddes, J G Beattie, R Little, H R Peters, T J Hamill, A E Tregent, R D Trevor.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Stmr City of Kingston from the Sound—Valz & Brooks, Brackman & Ker, Jas T Caton & Co, Ames Holden, R P Ribet, Capt Kelly, A Lewis, J J Austin.

Per Steamer North Pacific from the Sound—F A Post, A O Lund.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver.—Langley & Co, order Gillespi, M W Waitt & Co, G C Shaw, J Jamieson, Ellis & Co, J Piercy & Co, W G Cameron, Yates & Jay, T M Graham, L B Turner, Fell & Co, T N Hibben, W J Jeffren, Jas A Collen, Jacob Sehl, R H Jamieson, R Williams, R Parkinson, Munro & Hughes, R Ward, E G Prior, Thompson & King, C Morley, Russell McDonald & C, H Saunders, C B Lockhart, Cowan & Wilson, Dom Exp Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the sys- tem, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Cor- recting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaun- dice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scro- fula, Fluttering of the Heart, Ner- vousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSELL,
Strawberry Vale Farm.

Victoria, Dec. 11, 1890. de12-tf

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger.

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes Brushes, Window Glass, Plate Glass, Wall Paper, etc.

114 YATES ST. de1-tf

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores ap- peared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well.

"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so im- pressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sar- saparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY

on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TWO NIGHTS

Monday & Tuesday Feb. 23, 24.

Special engagement of the celebrated and latest eastern success

"THE VOLUNTEER"

A military drama of thrilling interest founded on facts of the late rebellion.

A Carload of Scenery is carried

A real genuine balloon is used on the stage in the grand transformation scene.

The most realistic play ever produced.

USUAL PRICES

Sale of seats begins Friday morning at Waitt's bookstore. fe19-td

GRAND CONCERT

— BY THE —

Choir of the First Presbyterian Church

In aid of Victoria West Presbyterian mission, under direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, assisted by leading local talent, vocal and instrumental

— IN THE —

VICTORIA WEST HALL,

— ON —

Tuesday Evening, 24th Instant,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Admission 50c. Street cars to and from Church. fe18-td

Ye Olde Folks Concert

WILL OPEN THE

VICTORIA LYCEUM

WEDNESDAY EV'G FEB. 25.

Under the leadership of Mr. A. J. Clyde. Among those who have kindly consented to take part are Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Spotford, Mrs. Bodley, Miss O'Neill, Miss Horton, Miss Powell, Miss Leigh, Miss Humber, Miss Berridge, Miss Miss Jamison and Miss Dennington, Mr. Webber, Mr. Barham, Mr. Mann, Mr. Tomlin, Mr. McClure, Mr. Russell and the Victoria Glee Club.

Ye syngers will be in tuneby vill of ye clocke. Alle in ye olden tyme dresses. Admission 50c. Tickets on sale at Lombard & Co.'s (1 Government street. fe18-td

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE THAT I, ELLEN JOHNSON, now carrying on business at the New York Restaurant, Yates street, Victoria city, widow, intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the said city, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer and other fermented liquors by re- tail at the brick building premises situated on the South side of Yates street aforesaid and known as 67 and 69 Yates street, Victoria city. The said building and premises to be opened by me as an hotel and saloon.

MRS. ELLEN JOHNSON.

Dated Feb. 5, 1891. fe6 1m

COME AND SEE

THE NEW JAPANESE STORE

Just received a large importation of goods DIRECT FROM JAPAN and we are now able to offer to the Public the finest assort Japanese Curios in Victoria. Give us a call and be convinced. As this is the first genuine Japanese Store established in Victoria we would kindly solicit the patronage of the public. Give us a call and see what we have.

Respectfully Yours,

"ROKUBAN,"

NEW JAPANESE STORE,

150 Government street near Johnson.

no18-1m

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO Tuesday the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for supplying uniforms for the police force.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office, C. M. C.
February 20th, 1891.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., L'd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes).

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

(House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, a high Illuminating Power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the Leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF Have just received, ex "Brodick Bay," large consignment of the celebrated

LLOYD & LLOYD L. & L.

GAS AND WATER TUBING, Black and Galvanized.

Corner Broad and Yates Streets, Victoria. P. O. Box 86.

mar19

A. W. MORE & CO., INSURANCE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS REAL ESTATE

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.—We buy and sell drafts on all the principal cities of Canada, Europe and the United States, at the Most Favorable Rates. We also buy and sell Stocks and Shares.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.—We offer the following bargains to investors in real estate:—

2 Lots, Oak Bay avenue	$400 and $450	Corner Lot, Douglas street	14,000	Lot on Dallas road	1,000
2 Lots, Belcher avenue, each	$450	1 House, North Chatham street	3,000	Corner Lot between Douglas and Govt.	11,000
4 Houses, James Bay, each	1,900	House and Stables, etc., 1 1-10 acres, do.	5,500	We have also a choice list of property for sale in ABERDEEN, the most active and prosperous city on Gray's Harbor; and in South Bend, on Willapa Harbor, the Pacific Ocean Terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway.	
1 House, James Bay	3,750	Lots, Burnside road, each	325		
1 House, "	2,650	Acreage, Lake Hill Estate, per acre	300		
2 Lots, Beacon Hill, each	1,000	Acreage, Saanich road	$800 to $1,500		
17½ Acres, Fowl Bay road, per ½ acre	400	5½ Acres, cleared, Esquimalt road	7,000		
3 Lots in Anacortes, each	300	2 Lots in Port Townsend, each	400		

Money to Loan on Mortgage; City Agents for the Caledonian Insurance Co.

A. W. MORE & CO., TURNER BLOCK, DOUGLAS STREET,

Late of the Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow, etc., Scotland; The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, London, Eng.; The Bank of British Columbia, Victoria and Nanaimo. fe11-6m

French Corsets

A Good Shape 5-hook Corset, in drab, for	$1.25
A Strong French Coutille Corset, in drab, spoon, for	1.25
do. do. do. do. same shape as the original P.D.	1.50
A Beautiful Cream Corset, perfect shape	1.50
A splendid shaped Common Sense Corset	1.75
A long Black Sateen good Shaped Corset	2.00
A long Black Sateen well boned Corset	2.50
The improved P. D. extra long in Satin	2.75
The Improved P. D. extra long in drab French coutille	2.75

Canadian Corsets from 50 cents upwards.

A big lot of children's Woolen Stockings from 10c per pair.

Men's Woolen Undershirts from 65c each.

Men's Ribbed Cotton undershirts from 37½c.

Men's Heavy Cardigan Jackets from 25c.

Comforters and Blankets at cost.

A choice line of French Dress Goods 25c per yard.

A good Heavy Grey Blanket for $2.90.

Grey Flannels from 16½c y'd.

A splendid White Cotton no dressing 10c. y'd.

A fine White Cotton no dressing 12½c.

A large range of White Embroideries from 8½c y'd.

Wide Canton Flannel 12 yds. for $1.00.

A lot of remnants of Carpet, very cheap.

Argyle House

83 DOUGLAS ST.

WM. O'REILLY & CO.

LYCEUM.

Largest and best Hall in the City for Public Meetings, Musical Gatherings, Lectures, &c. Centrally located, corner Pandora Avenue and Broad street, formerly the Methodist Church, but recently refitted, thoroughly ven- tilated, well lighted, warmed with hot air, very easy to enter and leave, comfortable seats may be provided for about 600 persons; now ready for occupation. Terms moderate. Apply to

fe10-1m A. DECOSMOS.

NEW WELLINGTON

COAL

This Coal, mined by The New Vancouver Coal Company by UNION LABOR only, is sup- plied by the following Coal Merchants:

The Victoria Coal, Wood & Lumber Yard.

Charles Rattray, Janion's Wharf.

Rock Bay Coal Yard.

Central Coal Yard.

Cash Price, $8 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered to consumers.

"Nanaimo" Coal, price $7 per ton, can be obtained from W. T Drake.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS.
Superintendent.

dec30

Do You Want to Buy a Farm?

We have every description of Acre Property, and can sell you land that will in- crease in value and prove a good investment.

Do You Want to Sell a Farm?

Write or call on T. G. Ray- ner, who has great demand for good farms, and quick returns guaranteed.

Do You Want a Building Site?

Our list is complete and we can give you a lot that will grow in value. We never lie in property that decreases in value. No L ley. No Wild-cat Speculation. All Genuine Busi- ness.

T. G. RAYNER.

Real Estate Broker, Fire and Life Insurance, Notary Public.

BANK BUILDING, TROUNCE AVE.

fe12

MUNICIPAL.

Dogs at Large.

The public are requested to take notice that all dogs found at large within the city limits after this date without the Corporation tag for the current year, will be im- pounded and dealt with in accord- ance with the provisions of the Pound By-Law.

Dog tags can be obtained on application at the City Hall.

By order CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

Jan28-1m

MUNICIPAL.

PERSONS sending in com- munications to the City Council in future, are hereby requested to take notice that such communications should be sent in to the office of the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock on Tuesday of each week, other- wise they may not be con- sidered by the Council at its regular meeting on the Wed- nesday evening following.

By order
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's office, Jan. 29, 1891. 129 C.M.C.

MUNICIPAL.

THE By-Laws of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, complete to date, may be obtained at the office of the under- signed upon the payment of $2 per copy.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's office, Jan. 29, 1891.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Many Thanks for Past Favors.

My health having improved I will try and serve you a while longer. Now

AT WINTER RATES

Bring on your wagons, carriages, and agri- cultural implements to be thoroughly over- hauled. We will give you satisfaction.

To Miners, Stonecutters and Quarrymen

We have the capest tools in the Province. Tools also for rent the

ONTARIO WAGON SHOP.

WM. POWELL.

BARGAINS IN LOTS TO SUIT EVERY ONE

ON THE ESQUIMALT ROAD CAR LINE.

Cleared Lots, Timbered Lots, Rocky Lots, Water Lots

Prices from $300 to $1,000—Terms ¼ Cash; balance in 2 years.

BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following is the weather report, compiled by Mr. F. C. Gamble, C. E., for the 24 hours ending at 1 p.m. to-day.
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 21, 1891.

	Ther'ter	Baro'eter	Wind.	Remarks.
20				
1 p.m	37.0	29.39	SW by W	Cloudy
6 p.m	35.0	29.40	W S W	"
10 p.m	33.0	29.44	"	Snowing
21				
6 a.m	26.5	29.46	N	Cloudy
1 p.m	29.0	29.51	N by E	Fair

Temperature—Highest, 38; lowest, 26.

In a State of Siege.

Although in a state of siege we still live. Having completed a crossing at our door, we are now prepared to see our customers who may rest assured that our lines of pastry are second to none in this city. All the delicacies of the season. Meals at all hours and polite attention guaranteed at Steltz's Restaurant, 84 Yates street.

A Coming Event.

The committee appointed by Court Vancouver, No. 5755 A.O.F., to arrange for a social dance, met last evening to make final arrangements. The date is fixed for Tuesday, March 31st, for which preparations have already been projected. The various committees are bent on making the venture a thorough success, and their efforts will not be in vain.

When He Can Be Found.

Falling into line with the officials of larger cities, Supt. Sheppard of the Victoria police has adopted a certain number of hours of the day during which he can be found at his office at the city hall. In future he will be there daily from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; from 2 to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 9 p.m. Those who may desire to see him on police matters will govern themselves accordingly.

Invited to Attend.

The members of the Victoria fire department have received a cordial invitation from the members of the Sehome fire department to be present at a grand firemen's ball, to be given at New Whatcom on the evening of February 25th. The invitation has been acknowledged with thanks, but most of the boys will be prevented from accepting of the invite through press of business here.

Few in Jail.

Mr. Johns, the warden of the provincial jail, states that for ten years there have not been so few occupants of the jail at this season of the year as there are at the present time. Only nineteen prisoners are incarcerated there now, and none of these for any heinous offences. This speaks well for the good behavior of the Victoria people, and is an explicit denial of any statements which may be made to the contrary.

Offered To-day.

Lots in James bay. Limited property. No better chaucee for speculation.

Business property yielding a rental. No better investment.

Lots in new subdivisions within the city limits on very easy terms, which you can buy for good luck, or speculation, or for investment.

D. W. Morrow and Co., 60 Government street.

Tourist's Spoons.

Very neat souveniers of Victoria for tourists are being manufactured by A. A. Clayton of the Diamond Palace, Government street. They are known as "tourists spoons." Each spoon has etched into its bowl the word "Victoria, B. C," while on the handle is engraved the coat of arms of the province. As mementoes of a visit to this city the articles will be of much attractiveness. It is also the intention of the maker to turn out smaller spoons, with the same engraving, but fitted as pins, this being a fad of the fashionable just now.

Concert at Victoria West.

The arrangements for the concert in aid of the Presbyterian mission in Victoria district have been completed. A splendid programme has been prepared by the popular baritone, Mr. J. G. Brown, who has the whole affair in hand. The tickets have been selling freely, and there is no doubt the hall will be crowded to the door. It is not often that residents of Victoria West and Esquimalt have an opportunity of hearing so many talented vocalists at one time in their own district. Mr. Brown will sing the Battle of Stirling, that famous patriotic song; and judging from his effort at the late charity concert, should be well worth hearing. Miss McGregor, the talented soprano, will also sing. The Victoria Glee Club, the well trained choir of the first Presbyterian church, Mr. Boyd, the Scottish humorist and elocutionist, and many others of equal merit, will contribute. Through the kindness of Hon. Mr. Higgins, cars will be dispatched from the power house at 7 and 7:30 p.m. Parties returning will meet the cars returning from Esquimalt at 9:45 and 10:45 at the junction of Craigflower and Esquimalt roads. Concert begins at 8 p.m. sharp, on Tuesday evening next. The pastor, Rev. D. MacRae and others of the congregation are working hard to have everything comfortable for the large crowd that are sure to attend, and a huge success for the entertainment is predicted.

Messrs, Templeman and Marchant's chief Committee Rooms are at 106 Yates street, in the Barron block, next the Clarence.

The Crematory.

The sanitary committee are steadily at work getting ready for the building of the garbage crematory, for which money was voted some months ago. It is the desire of the board to see the crematory started before the heated term is again here, and probably in a few days tenders will be called for its construction.

Special Notice.

Ladies are invited to inspect the latest novelties in black and colored jackets just received. Also a few elegant wraps and ulsters suitable for the present and spring seasons, including the 42nd Lorne and Fife tartans. All marked at low prices to insure a clearance.

BROWN & WHITE. 1m.

Boys Take Warning.

For some time past the janitor of Christ church cathedral, Mr. R. Goddin, has been greatly annoyed by a lot of boys who delight in throwing stones for the benefit of glaziers but not the church wardens. Windows have been broken by the dozens both at the church and at the Sunday school. Police officers have been sent around but the boys keep their eyes open and are off before sighted. With a view to stopping this nuisance Mr. Goddin has been sworn in as special constable, and as that title is feared by the boys, they will undoubtedly take steps to find different kinds of amusement. One of the boys who has been amusing himself in this was summoned this morning to answer to the charge of throwing snowballs at the janitor but the case was discharged on the culprit paying the cost of court.

A Trackworker Drowned.

One of the E. & N. Railway Company's track workers named C. Bissett was drowned in Saanich Arm yesterday while duck shooting in a light punt. The deceased was a steady young man aged 24 years, and was a very careful man at his business. He has a brother working on the E. & N., and another now on his way from Halifax in the sealing schooner Annie Payne, of which he is master. The many friends of the young man will regret his untimely death. The body has not yet been found.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE firm of John Weiler, prior to January 31st are hereby requested to call and settle their account at once at the office of

WEILER BROS.

Victoria, Feb. 20, 1891. fe21-2w

AUCTION SALE.

I am instructed by Mr. Haskin to sell at his place of business

58 FORT STREET

His stock of clothing, furnishings, jewelry, small express wagons, etc., etc.

Monday, Feb. 23rd at 7:30 p.m.

NO RESERVE.

J. MYERS,
fe21-td Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

All supporters of Messrs. Prior and Earle are invited to attend a meeting on Monday evening, the 23rd inst., at 8 p.m., in the Committee Rooms, corner of Fort and Government sts., over Morrison's Drug Store.

H. D. HELMCKEN,
Sec'y.

Dated Feb. 20, 1891.
feb21

NOTICE.

Messrs. Prior and Earle will address the Electors of Victoria City and District as follows:

Wednesday the 25th inst., Victoria Theatre, at 8 p.m.
Friday, the 27th inst., Esquimalt, at 8 p.m.
Saturday, the 28th inst., Parson's Bridge, at 6 p.m.
Monday, the 2nd, March, Cedar Hill, at 6 p.m.

H. D. HELMCKEN,
Sec'y
feb21

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17 1889.*

NASAL BALM

NEVER FAILS.

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO.,
Brockville, Ont.

CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

R. F. VERRINDER, M. D., D. D. S.

SPECIALIST FOR DISEASES AND SURGERY of the Mouth, Jaws, Face, Teeth and associate parts. Natural teeth restored by Implantation where they have been extracted. Crown and Bridge work attached to otherwise useless roots avoiding necessity and inconvenience of wearing plates. Calls made at residence when required. o25-tf

Office 73 Government St., Victoria, B.C

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Political Meeting

There will be a meeting of the Electors in the

VICTORIA THEATRE

ON

Saturday Evening, 21st Inst.

AT 8 O'CLOCK, SHARP.

Addresses will be delivered by the Independent Candidates, Messrs Templeman and Marchant, by the Hon. J. N. Richards and others. Messrs Prior and Earle are invited.

FIRST GRAND

CONCERT

To be given under the auspices of the

EPWORTH LEAGUE,

In the Lecture Room of the

Pandora Ave. Methodist Church,

— ON —

Monday Evening, Feb. 23rd.

Some of the best local talent has been engaged for the occasion, and will be assisted by late arrivals from the east.

Admission 50c. Children 25c.
fe21-td

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

VERNON, VERNON

THE TERMINUS OF THE

SHUSWAP & OKANAGAN RAILWAY

Situated in the Heart of the Famous Okanagan Valley.

THE RAILWAY CENTRE OF THE INTERIOR

The Shuswap & Okanagan Railway is now under construction, and will be completed and in Operation to Vernon next Summer, 1891.

The Okanagan & Kootenay Railway Co. obtained a charter (with land grants of 20,000 acres per mile) to construct a railway from Vernon to Sproat's Landing, via the Coldstream Valley and Cherry Creek Mines.

A charter will be applied for at the next session of the Local Legislature to construct a Railway from Vernon south to the International Boundary, to connect with the American railway system.

This is a great chance to make money, as Vernon, being in the heart of the most extensive agricultural district in the Province, will undoubtedly become a large and flourishing city.

Arrangements have been completed with responsible parties for publishing a good weekly paper at Vernon, to commence business early in the new year. This paper will be circulated by the company in all parts of the world.

A Large Hotel will be erected early next spring, and plans for same are now ready.

PLANS OF TOWN-SITE ARE NOW IN ALL REAL ESTATE OFFICES.

A large number of lots have already been sold, and most of these will have buildings erected on them early next year.
Special inducements are offered to builders. See price list. Free sites will be given to parties establishing industries.
Financial assistance will also be given to responsible parties engaging in legitimate enterprises.

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The Company will advance prices of all central lots early next month. Intending purchasers should not delay selecting lots now in order to obtain the benefit of this advance.

Vernon is situated in a pass commanding and making tributary to it the whole of the famous Okanagan Valley and its tributary valleys, the grazing country of the Lower Nicola, the mining camps of Rock Creek, Granite Creek, Keremeos, Okanagan and Monishee Mountain, the placer diggings of Cherry Creek and Shwash Creek. It is impossible to get to any of the above places without first going through Vernon.

The opening of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway next summer will flood this favored country with land and mining prospectors, and will give a great impetus to the farming, fruit growing, grazing and mining industries. Several important industries are projected and will likely be started in Vernon next year.

The best advice we can give intending purchasers is to go and see for yourself. The C.P.R. to Sicamous, Stage from Sicamous to Vernon. Leave Vancouver on Mondays or Fridays, arrive Vernon Tuesday or Friday evening.

OKANAGAN LAND & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Ltd

Maps of Town-Site and Price Lists in all Real Estate Offices.

A CUP OF GOOD COFFEE
— BOILING HOT —
Is Just the thing for this weather.
A good square dinner for 25c. is still better at the ELITE.
fe21-tf G. AMORSEN.

S. S. HYAMS
ONLY OPTICIAN IN TOWN.

OPTICIAN, 27 FORT STREET, ONE DOOR from Government, Victoria, B. C. Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always in hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. OPTICAL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. dec29-1y

POUND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE sorrel horse with brand like two V's joined, top one inverted, on shoulder will be sold by auction at the City Pound on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

By order of the City Council,

ANDREW SHAW,
Pound-keeper.
Feb. 18, 1891. fe18-td

HEADQUARTERS FOR CHEAP PROPERTY

House and Lot, Victoria West	$85
Lot, Russell Street, Victoria West	55
Lot, Esquimalt Road, " "	44
Lot, Hereward Road, " "	35
Lot, Parry Street, James Bay	85
Lot, Oak Bay Avenue	35
Eight Acres Good Land Near City, per acre	17

Easy terms can be effected by us.

CRANE, McGREGOR & BOGGS

30 BROAD STREET.

SEE LISTS AT OFFICE.